

EDUCATORS TAKE
UP PROBLEMS OF
TRAINING YOUTHSeek to Bridge the Gap Be-
tween Leaving School
and BusinessDRIFTING INTO JOB
OFTEN MEANS WASTESome Means of Assisting the
Pupil to Choose Voca-
tion Necessary

Special from Monitor Bureau
LOVELL, Sept. 11.—For a quarter of a century the problem of the social and educational training of young persons between 14 and 18 years old has occupied the attention of various committees.

Chapter five of the report of the consultative committee on continuation schools, published in the year 1909, is entitled: "The Present Waste During Adolescence of the Results of Day School Training Through Educational Neglect, and Demoralizing Forms of Employment." In exemplification of the evils which accompany this waste—evils which, say the committee, are beginning to impress themselves with gathering force upon the mind of the community, and are gaining the increased attention of all who have at heart the improvement both of social and of educational conditions—is quoted the following extract from the annual report of the Boston Association:

A Boy's First Problem
"When a boy leaves school, the hands of organization and compulsion are lifted from his shoulders. If he is the son of very poor parents his father has no influence, not indeed, a spare hour to find work for him; he must find it for himself; generally he does find a job, and if it does not land him into a blind alley at 15 he is fortunate. Of his drifts, and the tiny scholar soon becomes a ragged and defiant corner loafer. Over 80 per cent of our charges admit that they were not at work when they got into trouble."

It is interesting to remember that the main recommendations of this consultative committee were as follows:—
(1) Exemption from day-school attendance to children under 14 should be gradually ceased.
(2) Exemption from day-school attendance to children under 16 should be granted only when it can be shown that such children are to be suitably employed and while they continue to go to school.
(3) Junior employment registers should be established in close connection with adult labor bureaus.
(4) Day continuation schools should be established at the option of the local education authority and later on on a compulsory basis.

Enforcement Is Considered
Regarding these recommendations it will be observed that exemptions under the age of 14 were swept away by the Education Act of 1913. It is understood that the present Government is now considering the possibility of enforcing attendance at schools upon young persons between the ages of 14 and 16 who are out of employment. Under the Choice of Employment Act, juvenile employment bureaus have been established under the jurisdiction of the local education authority or, in its default, under the Ministry of Labor. Provision was made in the Education Act of 1913 for the gradual establishment of a system of compulsory continuation schools throughout the country, but apart from experiments on the part of London and one or two other authorities which came to an untimely end, these clauses have never been put into operation.

In the meantime in some areas where circumstances are favorable, (Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

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Probabilities Are Estimated
in Coming Canadian ElectionsFour Issues Before People—Tariff, Railway
Problem, Immigration, and Unemployment

OTTAWA, Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence).—It is just a little over a month before the Dominion elections, and in spite of the usual dust raised by political mulling, certain situations and facts are thrust prominently into view. The struggle for the vote is concentrating around four main issues: the tariff, the railway problem, immigration and emigration, and unemployment—the greatest of these being the tariff. There is no mistaking in regard to the attitude of the main parties here. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative Opposition, is staking his own and his party's political future on protection, even to the extent of a 50 per cent duty against the United States; while the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, expects to continue in office as an advocate of "revision downward" and "tariff for revenue only."

Free Trade Progressives
The Progressives, under Robert Forke, have a free trade plank in their platform and in consequence are allied, in sentiment at least, with the Liberals. Labor, which has only two federal representatives at present, is closely sympathetic with Progressive aims, while minimizing the value of tariff adjustments either up or down.

Mr. Meighen's tactics are almost entirely given to undermining the enemy rather than to building up strong defenses of his own. Practically all the troubles in the Dominion he lays at the door of the King Government, which is accused of depressing industry without benefiting agriculture, driving workers across the border and bringing the country to the verge of despair.

Mr. King, on the other hand, declares that Canada is enjoying ex-

¿Habla Vd. Español?
Then Come Right InSpeak Spanish, Is Among
House Rules of Fraternity at
University of Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence).—A fraternity house where only Spanish is spoken was opened at the University of Wisconsin this fall. It is named "La Casa Cervantes" to symbolize all of the Spanish-speaking countries in the name of the great Spanish author. Fifteen young women occupy the house, and dining room service is maintained for 35 men and women who are students of the Spanish language and literature.

Señora Eugenia Galvan de Alfaro, recently of Madrid, will be in charge and will be assisted by two Chilean señoritas, Elisa Curtis and Olga Rios. The house will become, its sponsors say, the center of campus life which concerns Spanish and Latin-American interests. From time to time, concerts, festivals, lectures and receptions will be held and a traveling scholarship for Spain or South America will be established.

Several Spanish artists have offered to contribute paintings and other forms of decorative art, and several Spanish-American friends of the project have given books and objects of art, including the Spanish Ministry of Labor. Provision was made in the Education Act of 1913 for the gradual establishment of a system of compulsory continuation schools throughout the country, but apart from experiments on the part of London and one or two other authorities which came to an untimely end, these clauses have never been put into operation.

In the meantime in some areas where circumstances are favorable, (Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

TWENTY-STORY YALE
BUILDING PROPOSEDDean Jones Suggests It as
Solution of Problems

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25 (AP).—A skyscraper, 20 stories tall, with rapid elevator service, class rooms, living quarters, swimming pools, libraries and dining rooms in the middle of the old campus at Yale, was mentioned by Dean Frederick S. Jones of Yale College as a bare possibility for a solution to the problems of the future expansion of Yale University.

At present Yale can expand in only two directions, and either possibility, York Street or the far-removed Pierson-Sage Square, might destroy much of the centralization which has been the keynote of Yale campus plans in the past.

"Fifteen years ago I suggested this skyscraper solution as a bare possibility," said Dean Jones. "It would be built in the middle of the old college quadrangle, and the traditional buildings, the fence and towers could be left untouched around it. This would relieve the congestion which forces us to house a large part of the class in separate houses for lack of dormitories, and would lead to even more convenience than we now have here."

It was also pointed out that the University of Pittsburgh was now building a skyscraper to house the complete university, and that the cost would not be excessive, considering the fact that Yale has spent on other recent buildings. Foundations could be built so that additions could be made as they were needed.

POWERS TO USE
FINLAND'S NEW
PACT AS MODELBritain and France Agree
"In Principle" to Accept
Type of Arbitration

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Both France and Great Britain have agreed to accept the type of arbitration agreement Germany has concluded with Finland and other nations as a model for arbitration treaties between Germany and the one hand and Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France on the other, the Monitor correspondents are informed. It is the correct another obstacle to a peaceful settlement of pending problems at the coming conference has been removed, it is felt here.

Germany's type of arbitrary treaty submits only general questions, on which disagreement has arisen, to arbitration. It is not a decision, while all points involving the vital interests of the Nation or national honor are to be submitted to a special court of arbitration to be appointed if and when the occasion arises. The treaty is not binding, but is a declaration of intent, which is not binding, but which nevertheless exercises strong moral pressure on both countries.

Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, it will be remembered, originally demanded the arbitration of all conflicts.

One of the most difficult questions to be settled at the forthcoming conference, it is held here, is the question as to who shall act as guarantor for the arbitration treaties in the East.

Regarding other matters Germany realizes that the allied foreign ministers cannot promise the return of part of the colonies, since they cannot speak in the name of the League, but it would be satisfied if the Allies would promise to support it in this matter in the League.

Meanwhile the press here has commenced to discuss the effect the pact may have on Germany's situation.

While the Conservative Berliner Börsen Courier declares that the conclusion of the security pact would terminate the close relations existing between Germany and Soviet Russia, thus leading to the League of Nations, the Democratic Berliner Tageblatt maintains that the security pact would terminate the entente and be an end to the encirclement of Germany by the Allies.

New Agreements to Attempt to Rule Out War Entirely
LONDON, Sept. 25.—Great Britain and France have come to an agreement with Germany "in principle" concerning arbitration agreements to be concluded between the respective countries, but there is still a long row to hoe before a final agreement is reached, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands on the highest authority.

While the agreements will be in many respects similar to the treaty concluded between Germany and Finland, it will differ in attempting to rule out war entirely, except in so far as war is permitted under the League Covenant.

It is to be said, Britain and France recognize that all disputes are not suitable for submission to arbitration, and have agreed that questions involving vital national interests or honor may be submitted to the process of conciliation without war being deferred for at least three months from the time a report on a dispute is drawn up by the League or other impartial body to which the conciliation process is intrusted.

CHICAGO GRAIN MEN MOVE
TO PREVENT MANIPULATION'Emergency' May Be Declared, Limiting Trading, If Price
Fluctuations Upset Market

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Definite steps to prevent wide price swings in grain were taken today by the Chicago Board of Trade. A plan to curb wild price fluctuations, such as existed here last spring when a world wheat shortage was thought to be impending, has been adopted by the directors and will be put into effect as suggested changes in rules to be submitted to a vote of the membership Oct. 5.

The right of outside members to vote by mail and establishment of a body to be known as the "Director Business Conduct Committee," are among proposed changes for conducting operations.

For many months a committee of seven headed by L. F. Gates, former president of the Board of Trade, has been studying the operations of the 1900 members expressed through questionnaires and the recommendations resulted.

The suggestions presuppose a closer co-operation between the grain exchange and the futures market, and the latter has thus far been enjoying, states the report, "There is reasonable expectation that such co-operation as will make the steps more effective will be accorded us."

Called Progressive Step
Establishment of the "Business Conduct Committee" charged with preventing such emergencies as occurred last winter and spring, when wild price swings existed, is viewed here with importance equal to that of the clearing house changes. Grain men said that it would be a step in progress to prevent or cope with critical situations.

The proposed amendment on price fluctuations which the committee will

SKILLED LABOR
PRIORITY ASKED
IN ALIEN QUOTASSpecial Preference Urged by
Boston Chamber to Fill
Trades Needs

Congressional action providing special preference under the immigration quota law to immigrants who are skilled in trades which are now reporting a dearth of labor in certain parts of the New England States will be sought by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The decision, announced today, to request Congress to consider this action follows a detailed study of the effects of the immigration restriction laws on the labor supply in New England by the Committee on Immigration and Americanization.

The survey was based on an investigation made through large employers. Admission of unskilled labor presents a social as well as an economic problem, that is largely absent in the case of skilled labor, says the report. It is forecast that unskilled labor will be scarce in the not distant future, and apparently there is some lack already giving preference, therefore, to skilled labor immigration presents many difficulties, the report explains.

Skilled and Unskilled
At the same time, it points out that under present circumstances New England has certain sources of native available unskilled labor that is being sought out by other sections of the United States. The report continues:

The coal mining population is greater than the country needs for the purpose of coal production. The question arises whether coal should be produced from this source at a proper level of agricultural prices is to be maintained. This with the increased use of labor-saving machinery, and the seasonal factory work may be the best available means of compensating for the lack of imported unskilled labor.

If insufficient supply of unskilled labor threatens it may be worth while as a practical expedient to give preference to skilled immigrants. The recruitment of native labor from some of these sources, since it is unlikely that we can greatly affect the situation by changing the present law as to numbers admitted.

Somewhat different considerations apply to the proper recruiting and training of skilled artisans, the lack of which is complained of in several answers to the questionnaire. Although a skilled worker is more costly than an unskilled one, the proportion to that of the unskilled.

Employment Balance
There seems to be a possibility here that we can make the limited immigration that is allowed, more useful and effective. If, for instance, there is in New England a large body of unskilled labor, the need of employment, it is evident that, except in some special case, to import such operatives at this time we may be adding to the burden of unemployment to be carried, whether they happen to displace others or not.

Yet it is merely priority of application at a consular office that determines whether we bring in the kind of skilled workman of whom we will be hardest pressed to get when we have too many. Neither employer nor employee has any interest in promoting such a condition.

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HINDU MUHAMMADAN
RIOTS OCCUR IN ALIGUR

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.—A serious communal riot, has occurred in Aligur, United Provinces where the Indian Muslim University is situated, and where the relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans are usually strained on the occasion of Hindu festivals.

A Hindu procession was following the usual route, passing through a certain locality which is a strong Muslim center, when it is alleged, stones were thrown at the processionists from Muhammadan houses. A fair number of persons, including about 150 casualties including a few fatalities amongst the Hindus and Muhammadans. Many shops were looted and the police were compelled to fire, which soon quelled the riot. The situation is now quiet.

BELOGRADE OBTAINS LOAN
By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Sept. 25.—The municipality of Belgrade, which during the past seven years has repaired much of the war damage of the city, is lacking the financial means to complete the work and is now seeking a loan in America. Blair & Co. has offered \$10,000,000 at 8 per cent to be used exclusively in paving streets, drainage and water installation, the construction of markets, municipal buildings and schools. The loan is to be repaid by Oct. 1, 1945. The amount may be later increased to \$12,000,000.

BOYCOTT BEING ORGANIZED
DUBLIN, Sept. 25 (AP).—A Republican newspaper organ says that a movement is being organized in Ireland to boycott all English goods.

Railroads Would Supplement
Deficit Lines With BussesPurpose Better Service at Less Cost in Plan
for Permit to Discontinue Six Runs

Marking another significant development in the growing policy of New England railroads to supplement and augment their lines by motor service wherever possible, both the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads today announced plans for important extensions of their motor coach and trunk routes.

Because of annual operating losses, said to exceed \$100,000, the N. Y. & N. H. is in position filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today are seeking discontinuance of rail operations on six lines, aggregating 65 miles, and are requesting the right to establish motor bus and truck routes in their stead. The service would be carried out by the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, an adjunct of the railroad.

As the initial step in the New Haven program of co-ordinating its rail and highway services, the New England Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven, will provide a highway motor coach line beginning Monday between Whitman and Bridgewater in lieu of the steam railroad. This action is taken under authority granted by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

JUSTICE STONE
WARNS THE BARLegal Profession Cannot
Rest Content to Be Good
Technicians, He Says

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 25 (AP).—The time has come when members of the legal profession cannot rest content to be good technicians, Justice Harlan Fiske Stone of the United States supreme court said in an address yesterday before the New Hampshire Bar Association here. The justice was introduced to a meeting of 400 attorneys and judges of the state as one of the three New Hampshire-born men to be named to the Supreme Court bench.

"It is the administrative feature of our legal system which has received the least attention, but which offers the most fruitful field for study and investigation and in the highest promise of tangible results," Justice Stone said. He continued:

"Of special concern to the public and to us is the alarming increase in disobedience of the law. Its most striking manifestation is in crimes of violence apparently far exceeding in number the crimes of the past. But it is not a manifestation not limited to major crimes. It is widely extended to minor offenses and there are reasons for our increasing concern. Many of our population are not of the type of the so-called criminal classes, until it would seem that the members of our profession are obliged to lay down great numbers of our citizens have become dulled if not seriously impaired."

It is of much consequence if we secure a better legal system, one of crime and a highly simplified and reformed criminal procedure. If the matter employed for the detection and apprehension of criminals is of the stage coach era, directed against criminals who make use of high power automobiles; if the case of the public defender is slow and cumbersome and subject to ministerial influences; if we continually pass laws without reference to the actual situation of the law, and if we do not have a more efficient enforcement of our laws, we are not doing our duty.

I would not disparage any attempt at lessening crime or increasing the regard for and obedience to law. However, the legal activities, they will at least contribute something of the necessary process of the system of crime and experience. But it would be folly for us to close our eyes to the fact that the evils we are now encountering are deep-seated and slow growth and they will not respond to hurried or superficial treatment.

Organizations which aim at immediate results from an attempted solution of our lack of regard for law will run the risk that they will contribute to the very evils which they seek to remedy. The technical improvements of the law or to the methods of its enforcement. It is not needful or helpful to become crusaders, but the time has come when we cannot rest content to be good technicians.

DIVER TO SEARCH
FOR LOST CONTINENT

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP).—Dr. Hans Hartman of New York arrived here today on his way to Naples, where he will experiment with his deep sea diving cylinder. He plans to go down off the island of Ischia, near Naples, in an attempt to discover the ancient city of Atlantis, according to legend, which he believes is located in the Atlantic Ocean.

Dr. Hartman claims the diving cylinder is strong enough to resist the pressure at a depth of five miles, making it possible to search for another and more famous submerged city of legend—that of the lost continent of Atlantis. His invention, he believes, will bring to light new flora and fauna, with the possibility also of uncovering mineral riches.

FRENCH TROOPS
REACH OBJECTIVES

FEZ, French Morocco, Sept. 25 (AP).—A French offensive on a large scale was launched yesterday on the eastern sector of the Moroccan front, with the advance of strong elements of French troops from Tizane in the direction of Agadir, which lies 140 miles due north. The French troops reached all their objectives, occupying Djebel Kounoun and Djebel Rouman, northwest of Kifiss.

The extent and scope of the offensive, has not yet been officially announced. The French report says that the enemy appeared completely stunned by the suddenness of the attack.

MISSIONS SEEK
MIDDLE GROUND
ON DEBT ISSUENegotiations at Washington
Said to Be Following
Usual ProcedureTERMS TO APPROACH
BRITISH AGREEMENTJoint Conference Is Postponed
to Give French Delegates
Time for Consideration

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Although the answer of the American Debt Funding Commission to the original offer of the French mission headed by Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance, has caused a temporary halt in the negotiations, there is no attitude of pessimism among members of the two commissions. The joint conference which was called for today has been postponed until the French experts can go over the American statement of the terms France is expected to meet.

The French have laid out on the table the minimum offer, and the American experts have mentioned their maximum terms; the task of the two commissions now is to find a middle ground. This follows the usual course of debt negotiations. Compromise is necessary on both sides and there has never been the expectation that the original terms mentioned at the outset by both sides would be agreed to in toto. They are on a basis for discussion, an upper and lower limit between which the real terms must be settled.

French "Suggestion" Not Acceptable
From an official closely in touch with the negotiations comes the information that the French "suggestion" for payment of annual installments of \$25,000,000 for the first five years, with payments increasing up to \$30,000,000 in 1935, and continuing at that rate until the conclusion of the 50-year period, was not acceptable to the American Debt Funding Commission and M. Caillaux was so informed at the brief meeting between the two commissions yesterday. This rate of payments would amount to virtual cancellation of the majority of interest payments, placing the interest at less than 1 per cent, with the total payments on \$4,000,000,000 French debt running to about \$100,000,000. The officials further disclosed because it would mean initial payments to the United States far below those agreed to in the Franco-British negotiations; at that rate the debt to the British is much less than that to the United States.

Studying American Demands
According to this official, the American commission is standing out for payment of the whole principal and an interest rate of 3 and 3/4 per cent, approximately the terms of the British debt funding agreement. This would put the total payments by the French over 62 years at about \$10,000,000,000. It is in this statement of the American demands, which M. Caillaux and his associates are studying today and upon which they will report at the next joint meeting.

There have been but in the position of having to show cause why they cannot meet these terms. If the state of their finances precludes the possibility of a 3 per cent interest rate, they must pay all their cards on the table, and present statistics and data proving their inability. The American Debt Funding Commission through its chairman, Andrew W. Mellon, has declared its willingness to alter the interest rate as a standard. It can be shown that France, by meeting the British terms, would endanger its prosperity and overburden its citizens with taxes. There is ground for liberal adjustment here, in the opinion of American officials.

Economic Institute Report
Considerable significance was attached to the statement made yesterday by M. Caillaux to press representatives, that he had found the report on French finances prepared by the Institute of Economics "straight and on the whole correct."

"Some of its chapters I might have written myself," he declared. "Although I do not agree with all of it, it is on the whole excellent." The report presents a somewhat pessimistic picture of French finance, and stresses the inability of France to make large payments on her foreign obligations until her internal difficulties have been smoothed out.

The American Debt Funding Commission has the other side of the picture to consider; the view which will be taken by Congress on any agreement which is held inadequate to protect the interests of the American taxpayer.

William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, in a letter to the American Government, Mr. Borah also asked for a list of recent foreign loans and those in prospect, as throwing light on the ability of France and other debtor nations to pay the United States.

French Are Informed
Their First Offer
Is Not Acceptable

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP).—Negotiations on the Franco-American debt problem up to this point have at least served to enable the French

mission to measure American expectations. The visiting mission has been plainly informed that the settlement after submitted at the opening of the negotiations last Thursday cannot be seriously regarded as a basis of settlement by the American commission. In setting forth the American view of the offer at yesterday's joint session of the commissions, the Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, was also said to have reinforced that view with observations as to the French ability to pay.

The trend of the negotiations so far has caused no lessening of the optimism either of Mr. Mellon or M. Caillaux as to reaching an ultimate agreement, despite the wide divergence of views between the two commissions. It was recalled that the situation was almost paralleled at this stage by the differences which arose during the conversations on the British funding settlement.

Little reference has been made thus far to the question of the interest rates. That phase is awaited by the Americans, some of whom, at least, feel they can form a better judgment of a whole settlement after receiving the French view. It was thought likely, however, that some mention of the interest rate will be made directly from American quarters when the two groups again sit across the table from each other. Although it was insisted that the move was intended only as one of co-operation with the American press, M. Caillaux has announced the appointment of an official liaison between the French mission and the Washington correspondents. He selected Henry Dumay, editor and principal owner of one of the important Paris dailies, to serve as his spokesman, although M. Caillaux will continue to receive the correspondents for a daily interview.

Change in American Methods
With the appointment of M. Dumay there came indications of a change in the policy of the American commission which has adhered strictly to an attitude of silence except through rare formal statements. It was said that some members of the American group believed the public should be more fully informed concerning the status of the negotiations so that a sound public opinion might be developed in the event of a crisis.

Allusion was made to the Borah letter in this connection and reference likewise was made to an announcement by Carter Glass, Senator of Virginia, who has been in touch with those who favor extreme leniency for the French. Mr. Glass, Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Cabinet, declared he favored dealing with the French people "to the very limit of generosity," calling attention to the losses sustained by the French nation in the war and the possibility of more serious consequences had the French people not made the sacrifices they did.

These two positions are regarded by members of the commission as indicative of the sharp line of demarcation that may be drawn through any proposal or settlement, that may come in the present conversations.

Issue Is Not Evaded
Members of the French delegation, although here less than three days, already have witnessed a demonstration of the American position.

Events Tonight
Theaters
Copley—"Captain X," 8:15.
Edna—"George M. Cohan in 'American Boy,'" 8:15.
Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.
Keith—"Vanderbilt," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Photoplays
Fenway—"The Man Who Found Him," 8:15.
Tremont Temple—"The Fool," 8:15, 8:45.

Events Tomorrow
Address, "Jazz Among Nations," by Ethel D. Stone, at the Y.M.C.A. Ballroom, 100 State Street, 8:15.
United Synagogue of America, at the Y. M. H. A. Auditorium, 100 State Street, 8:15.
New England Bakers' Association convention, New Orleans House, Springfield, Sept. 27-28.

Events Monday
Meeting of Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Chamber of Commerce building.
Baseball, Fenway Park: Boston vs. Chicago, American League, 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1901 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$5.00 in advance. Postpaid to all countries. One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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PUBLICITY CURB ON MAIL FRAUDS

"Meet Swindler With His Own Weapon" Postal Official Advises

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—"Meet the mail swindler with his own weapon—publicity," was the plea of Horace J. Donnelly, solicitor of the Post Office Department, in an address before a convention of executives of better business bureaus in session here.

"That part of the investing public which 'falls for mail schemes,' Mr. Donnelly said, come back again and again for more, undoubtedly actuated by a desire to get something for nothing, but actually giving their money for nothing. Lists of their names command high prices from 'snake list' brokers."

Hundreds of millions of dollars are saved to hundreds of thousands of the investing public annually through the issuance of fraud orders by the Post Office Department, Mr. Donnelly pointed out, but fraud orders and prison sentences are not going to entirely eliminate the fraudulent mail order schemes. He said that the only way to get something for nothing, but actually giving their money for nothing, is to get something for nothing. Lists of their names command high prices from 'snake list' brokers."

The press and the printed word are effective ways of teaching the public. The printed word is convincing; the promoter finds it so and profits by it. Some newspapers give a good deal of space to fraud orders issued by the Post Office Department. Others give scarcely any. Wide publicity is desirable in these matters in order that the public may be acquainted with the methods employed by mail order swindlers and profit by such knowledge.

Nearly 1000 persons and concerns have been named in fraud orders issued since Harry S. New became Postmaster-General early in 1923—a greater number than has ever before been issued during a like period, Mr. Donnelly said.

Some of the boldest promoters actually seek to use the Post Office Department in furthering their schemes, Mr. Donnelly disclosed, by asking for rulings in advance on the legality of proposed questionable undertakings without revealing their exact nature.

Such requests are usually answered to the effect that an opinion is impracticable; that a scheme objectionable on its face may be so operated as to work a fraud upon the public, and that promoters must accept full responsibility for any violation of law involved in the operation of the enterprise through the mails.

"Experience has shown," said the solicitor, that the unscrupulous seek such opinions for the very purpose of making use of them when they are called to account in fraud order proceedings or in criminal prosecution."

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON
Harvey A. Sweetser, manager of the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, leaves Boston tonight for Washington, D. C., to attend a conference of managers of district and co-operative offices of the bureau, who will gather at the capital from all parts of the country Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The meeting is to discuss plans whereby the present services rendered by the offices to business interests may be further extended, especially to augment the assistance to American exporters in developing their foreign trade.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING-CONFECTIONERY
C. G. WHITEMORE
1884 Boylston Boston

K'OOPMAN
383 Boylston Street, Boston
Telephone Back Bay 1715
ANTIQUES
ON DISPLAY
A pair of Chinese Table Screens of jade and semi-precious stones
ALSO
A Fine Selection of Antique Furniture, China, Glass and Pewter

60th Anniversary Sales
The Shepard Store, Boston
Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.
The Sale of Household Supplies
Sept. 28, 29, and 30
The Sale of Apparel and Apparel Accessories
Oct. 1, 2, and 3

Our Program for Next Week

NEW ENGLAND GETS SOFT-COAL SUPPLY

Arrangements With Bituminous Men Prevent Shortage

At a conference held today in the State House between members of the emergency coal administration and representatives of bituminous producing firms of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, plans were considered whereby an abundance of this fuel will be shipped to New England and likelihood of any fuel shortage eliminated.

John Hays Hammond, chairman of the New England Governors' Fuel Committee; and Eugene C. Hultman, vice-chairman of the committee, and Massachusetts emergency fuel administrator, held the conference with Harry L. Gandy, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, and Carroll B. Huntress, another official of the same association.

The visitors, who represent a large number of bituminous companies, gave assurance that the soft coal operators are desirous of doing everything to obtain the market awaiting in New England for the soft coal products.

At today's conference plans were outlined to perfect the organization of the soft coal drive so that there will be no failure to deliver soft coal in New England and that the quality and price will be satisfactory.

28 COLLEGE EXTENSION COURSES ARE OFFERED

Twenty-eight courses of college grade will be given for the benefit of Boston men and women in the late afternoon and evenings this year by the commission on extension courses, of which Prof. Arthur F. Whitten, dean in charge of university extension at Harvard University, continues as chairman.

Most of the courses are supported from the endowment of the Lowell Institute, and for those running through the entire year the fee is \$5, for those lasting half a year the fee is \$2.50. A few courses not on that foundation supported by the endowment may require larger registration fee.

Several new names appear on the roll of the teaching staff and one under a new title will cause very general pleasure. Charles Townsend, a few courses not on that foundation supported by the endowment may require larger registration fee.

PROVIDENCE BUDGET PASSED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26. (Special.)—The city council by concurrent action in both chambers has accepted a budget totaling \$12,319,002.13, the largest appropriation measure for a single year in the city's history. The largest single item, \$3,230,000 for schools is an increase of \$125,000 over last year's appropriation, but is \$77,417 less than the apportionment asked by the school committee to carry out a program of improvement.

Frances L. Thomas
420 Boylston Street, Boston
Corset Shop
Opening Monday, Sept. 28
Models selected by Miss Thomas in Paris

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING-CONFECTIONERY
C. G. WHITEMORE
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Our Program for Next Week

SCOUTS MAN OLD FRIGATE

Five Hundred Boys Aboard Constitution Hear Talk by Governor Fuller

Accompanying Gov. Fuller a group of 500 Boy Scouts manned the historic frigate Constitution today at the Boston Navy Yard, and took part in the exercises held in connection with the campaign being conducted to raise funds by voluntary subscription to restore the ship.

Governor Fuller left the State House in company with James J. Storrow, president of the National Boy Scout Council and other Boy Scout organization officials of New England, to attend the exercises staged by Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts on the Constitution at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The exercises began at 11 o'clock. Governor Fuller was received at the Navy Yard by Admiral Louis de Stieglitz and staff.

In the party which left from the State House were Charles Sumner Bird Jr., head of the New England Sea Scouts; Allen Forbes, active in Boy Scout work; Dudley H. Dorri, president of the Westchester Council, Boy Scouts; Harold M. Conway, executive of the Boy Scouts of New England, and Louis R. Cheney, president of the Hartford Council of Boy Scouts.

Addressing the scouts and those who gathered for the patriotic ceremony, Governor Fuller said in part: "The Commonwealth takes particular pride in this gallant ship, whose deeds of valor occupy a conspicuous place in our country's history."

Built here and manned by Massachusetts men, it is altogether fitting that now after long service she should be entrusted to our hands for such repairs as will keep her a shrine that those who visit and walk those decks may feel the thrill of her wonderful history.

Long ago our ships of war were ships of wood but her men were men of iron and performed mighty deeds for our country. Today our ships are of steel but our men are still men of iron and are imbued with the same spirit of service and willingness to sacrifice for their country.

UNITARIAN PROPERTY SOLD
Announcement of the sale of the American Unitarian Association building for \$450,000 to the owners of the Bellevue Hotel, which joins it, was made yesterday by Dr. Louis C. Cornish, administrative vice-president of the association. Plans for temporary housing of the Unitarian headquarters are progressing and preparations are being made for building on a new site, already purchased at 22 Beacon Street.

Gentlemen's Hats
of Every Description
Cleaned, Blocked, and Rattanned
HAND, the Hatter
44 La Grange Street Boston
Rear of Hotel Touraine

Effective Monday, Sept. 28
BOSTON - PORTLAND
PINE TREE LIMITED

SCHEDULE WEEKDAYS
Lv. BOSTON ... 4:20 P.M. Lv. PORTLAND 8:00 A.M.
" Portsmouth 5:40 P.M. " Portsmouth 9:18 A.M.
Ar. PORTLAND 7:00 P.M. Ar. BOSTON ... 10:40 A.M.
All Steel Coaches and Parlor Cars, Dining Car serving evening meal.

Our Program for Next Week

SKILLED LABOR PRIORITY ASKED IN ALIEN QUOTAS

(Continued from Page 1)

men in a given occupation to find him one that pays him best to pursue.

With skilled labor, the problem is different. Employers that have vacant places which they can fill under conditions where there exists a real lack of especially qualified workers, can help their other employees as well as themselves by filling them in maintaining a better balance of industry, employees can help labor in prosperity along with the rest of the country. It is preference is to be given. It should be given to those skilled occupations where there is found to be the greatest number of vacancies and the least chance of unemployment.

We see no reason why employers and employees should not take up the question of a selection without quotas, that would fill the greatest number of vacancies and displace the fewest number of workers who now have jobs.

PARK STREET CHURCH TO RECEIVE CHIMES

Miss Wood Will Make Gift in Honor of Her Mother

Presented to the Park Street Church by Miss Harriet Wood Foster, 55 Worcester Street, a new set of 15 tubular chimes, giving a range sufficient to play the airs of the church hymnal and arranged in the manner of the Westminster chimes to play automatically each quarter hour, will be installed soon and are to be dedicated on Sunday, Nov. 1. The mechanism is arranged so that the chimes may be played from the organ console.

The dedication of the gift will take place on the twentieth anniversary of the Rev. A. S. Conrad's pastorate.

When Miss Foster announced her intention of making the gift, which will be a memorial to her mother, the church society authorized the board of trustees to supervise the installation. The chimes have been tested in a temporary tower at the foundry in Baltimore, and it is expected they will be shipped to Boston within a week or so. They will be set in an especially constructed room just above that occupied by the present church bells, which will not be disturbed. In the church auditorium a tablet will be placed recording the connection in which the chimes are given.

Inasmuch as the church mortgage is to be burned on Wednesday, Nov. 4, it is probable that the chimes will play a part in the rejoicing of the parish over the discharging of its indebtedness.

PERSONAL STATIONERY
200 Printed Sheets
100 Plain Sheets
100 Printed Envelopes
All sizes and colors printed in Ink
Grain White Bond Paper on request
of sheets and day of service call 100
Black, Red and Blue Ink on request
of M. O. O'Connell 100
Wash. D. C. add 50 cents.
HARTWELL PAPER CO.
445 Tremont Street, Boston
Newburyport, Mass.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING-CONFECTIONERY
C. G. WHITEMORE
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Our Program for Next Week

COMMITTEE LOOKED TO BACK J. F. FITZGERALD FOR MAYOR

General Logan Quits Race—Sheriff Keliher, Fire Commissioner Glynn and District Attorney O'Brien Expected to Stay—Mr. Nichols Leads Republican Field

On Monday night, unless all indications now are at fault, the Democratic City Committee of Boston will declare for John F. Fitzgerald, twice Mayor of Boston, once a candidate for the Governorship, once an aspirant for United States Senator from Massachusetts, as its candidate for Mayor of Boston.

By a vote of 16 to 5 the Democratic City Committee at the American House last night announced, so far as it was concerned, the candidacy of Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner of Boston, who has Mayor Curley's support; William T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds for Suffolk County; John A. Keliher, sheriff of Suffolk County; John H. Dunn, former chairman of the Boston street commission and of the board of soldiers' relief; James T. Moriarty, organized labor representative, and president of the Boston City Council; Dr. William G. McGahey, a dentist; James T. Purcell, retiring city councilman, and Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney for Suffolk County.

At the same time, and marked as a coincidence, came the formal refusal of Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, judge in the South Boston District Court, to be considered as a candidate in view of the complexities of the situation. The judge wrote his letter to Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, who had urged him to be a candidate for the mayoralty.

Judge Logan's formal withdrawal as a possible candidate cleared the Democratic atmosphere and left the field clear for former Mayor Fitzgerald to enter. He indicated last night that tomorrow, or by Monday at least, he will announce his decision. It is generally believed in Boston by those familiar with political conditions that he will consent to be the Democratic candidate despite the fact that, under the charter, municipal elections in Boston are nonpartisan.

In spite of this, it is believed that District Attorney O'Brien will remain a candidate, as he did not seek the endorsement of the political organization of Democrats in Boston. Sheriff Keliher, too, may remain in the contest as he has always declared he will to his friends. Mayor Curley and the present city administration are committed to Mr. Glynn's candidacy, but the Democratic leaders may be expected to stimulate so far as possible all candidates which will interfere in their party with former Mayor Fitzgerald's chances.

So far as Miss Frances G. Curtis is concerned, she has conducted her preliminary campaign with not a thought of partisan support, as such, from any source. A Democrat herself, she has ever remained a nonpartisan in Boston municipal politics. Her three terms in the School Committee go far to show this to be so.

Of the out-and-out Republican candidates for the mayoralty, Malcolm B. Nichols, former internal revenue collector, is generally believed to have the lead so far as he can count upon strictly Republican support. Alonzo H. Cook, state auditor, is conducting a quiet campaign which his friends believe will prove its effectiveness as have all of Mr. Cook's previous candidacies. Whether Charles L. Burrill, member of the Governor's Council and a Republican, will remain in the contest is doubted by many of his friends.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
E. J. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; moderate winds.
New England: Fair tonight and probably Sunday; rising temperature; moderate winds from northeast and south.
Official Temperatures
(1 a. m. Standard Time, 7th meridian)
Albany 42
Atlantic City 43
Boston 43
Buffalo 41
Calgary 32
Charleston 33
Chicago 33
Cincinnati 33
Cleveland 33
Denver 33
Des Moines 33
Eastport 33
Galveston 33
Hartford 33
Helena 33
Jacksonville 33
Kansas City 33
Los Angeles 33

High Times at Boston
(Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, Sept. 27, 1926, 1:24 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 7:01 p. m.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING-CONFECTIONERY
C. G. WHITEMORE
1884 Boylston Boston

K'OOPMAN
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Telephone Back Bay 1715
ANTIQUES
ON DISPLAY
A pair of Chinese Table Screens of jade and semi-precious stones
ALSO
A Fine Selection of Antique Furniture, China, Glass and Pewter

Our Program for Next Week

MANAHAN FASHIONS

Present the Newer Ideas Developed in the past few weeks from very recent importations featuring the Richness of Fur and Fabric

The desirable selections now at their best embrace FUR TRIMMED SUITS AND COATS, NEW DAY DRESSES, CHARMING DINNER & EVENING GOWNS, AFTERNOON & EVENING WRAPS, BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES & SCARFS.

280 BOYLSTON STREET
Palm Beach Shop
opens January 15th

Home of Quality
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Service at all hours
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Our Program for Next Week

AUTOMOBILE DAY AT FAIR

Eastern States Exposition Closes With Motor Events Taking Precedence

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26 (Special).—This, the first day of the Eastern States Exposition, is designated as automobile day, and the automobile races, automobile polo and automobile show have become focal points of interest. Concluding awards in various competitions also engage attention. With the schools closed, large numbers of children flocked to the grounds, their attendance equalling, if not exceeding that of Monday, known as Children's Day.

The exposition this year takes rank as the most successful in the history of the enterprise. The show has been bigger, the exhibits more varied, and the features better balanced and richer in educational values than ever before. Weather has been especially favorable, and each day the attendance has exceeded that of the corresponding day last year.

J. C. Penney of New York, chain store proprietor, speaking yesterday before the Rotary Club of Springfield, referred to the fair as "a laboratory display of what can be done by men working co-operatively toward a desirable standard." "Furthermore," he continued, "I feel that I may say to you without impropriety that in my opinion the exposition reaches far into the social fabric and so distinguishes itself as an effort that carries its influence to ever-widening circles."

Exhibition of Lambs
Special interest of the sheep growers centers in the exhibition of lambs raised by boys and girls. Nearly all the entries were from western Massachusetts farms, the incentive to the young sheep-raisers having been given by the Hampshire County Improvement League. Rivalry among the young shepherds was keen, and some fine animals were shown. A sale of the lambs followed the judges' inspection.

In the junior musical contests, Palmer High School was adjudged to have the best orchestra, with the orchestra of the Holyoke combined schools in second place. The Springfield Girls Scouts again won the drum and bugle corps contest, the Holyoke Girl Scouts being second. In the boys' drum corps contest, Our Lady of Hope Girls of Springfield was the victor. In the band contest, won by St. Joseph's Church of Williamstown, second honors went to the Brightside Boys of Holyoke. In each contest there were first and second prizes of \$100 and \$50. In the individual contest for drum majors, Frances Sullivan of the Springfield Girl Scouts won the gold medal, she having only recently been appointed to that position in the corps.

Junior Achievement
The Junior Achievement championship in leather work was awarded to the leather club of Holyoke. In the clothing judging contest a Springfield team made up from different clubs won in a spirited competition among nine teams. The second honor went to the East Country (N. Y.) team. The food demonstration contest was won by a Westport (N. Y.) team. Seven silver loving

TECH READOPTS SEMESTER PLAN

Several New Courses and Special Lectures Are Announced

Massachusetts Institute of Technology will open Monday, registration day, when Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, its president; Dean Henry F. Talbot and Prof. Charles M. Spofford, chairman of the faculty, will welcome the entering class.

This year the Institute calendar will be divided into two terms, the system prior to 1919, when the three-term plan was put into effect. The return to semesters is expected to simplify the academic and administrative activities. Classes for the first term will begin Tuesday and the last exercise will come on Jan. 23.

Several distinguished natural scientists have been added to the faculty this year, among them being Dr. Herbert B. Dwight, known for his attainments in the design of electrical machinery in the plant of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, who becomes a member of the electrical engineering staff.

Special Lectures
Dr. Charles Tertaghi, formerly head of the department of civil engineering at Roberts College in Constantinople, and a Czech engineer of high reputation, has been appointed a special lecturer and research associate in the department of civil engineering.

Prof. George L. Hosmer '27 has been promoted from associate professor to the grade of professor of geodesy, and Richard G. Tyler '10, formerly an associate professor, begins his first year as professor of sanitary engineering.

The new graduate course in gas and fuel engineering, the first of its kind offered by an college in this country, starts this year under direction of Prof. R. T. Haslam, head of gas and fuel engineering. This course, which marks another step in Tech's policy of encouraging graduate study and original research in all branches of engineering, leads to the degree of Master of Science in gas and fuel engineering. It is designed to train men to meet the outstanding engineering problem of getting greater efficiency from the fuels now burned in industry and the home and to search for new fuels to replace the diminishing natural resources of the nation.

Industries Co-operate
The department of electrical engineering offers a new course in which students will have the advantages of study in the factories of the Western Electric Company, the operating plant of the New York Telephone Company, and the Bell System laboratories.

The first two years of the course will be given at Tech, and in the three succeeding years students will divide their time equally between the plants of the co-operating companies and the Institute.

The first course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Military Science is another addition to the curriculum. The course is designed specifically to cover such engineering problems as army and navy officers are called upon to face, and is open only to officers of these branches of the service.

LOWELL LECTURES SCHEDULED
The annual fall series of free public lectures, held under the auspices of the Lowell Institute, will start on Oct. 2 in Huntington Hall at 8 o'clock. "The Influence of the West on the Peoples of the Ottoman Empire, 1774-1924," which is the topic of the first series, will be delivered by Arnold J. Toynbee, professor of international history in the University of London and director of studies in the British Institute of International Affairs. Free tickets may be obtained from the curator of the Institute. The schedule follows: "The Old Order of Society (1874-1877)," Oct. 2; "The Advent of West-

Boston School Pupils Welcome Course in Character Building

Program Originated by Dr. Burke Expanding as Interesting Experiences of Teachers Are Published as Guide for Activities in Citizenship Goal

With the first number of volume one of "Citizenship Through Character Development," published by the Boston School Committee and distributed to all the teachers in the system, the new course in character building, started last January, begins the current school year with practical aid in making the course tangible and concrete.

A foreword by Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent, with whom the idea of the course originated, introduces a series of methods, experiences and contributions that have proven of actual help in classrooms, together with comments upon them, offered for whatever they may mean to teachers in work with their children.

It is a readable publication, sparkling with the halcyon of childhood and illustrated with their drawings. Appearing without signature contributions stand upon their merits. They come straight from the classrooms and every teacher has a chance to say what she may wish in developing this new program.

Days of Knighthood Recalled
An unnamed teacher "who is also a parent," declared after a three-month trial of the course "that the boys like it and enter into its discussions with an interest that is wholesome. It is a little too early to look for positive results, but by next year (the present one), judging from the well-balanced course, both elastic and progressive, no doubt we will have something more positive to relate."

A morning hymn set to an old French melody is contributed by a teacher who says, "We have likened ourselves to the young aspirants to the coveted accolade, and our conscious struggle to acquire the necessary virtues, to the preparation for knighthood they underwent. Like them, we must train ourselves in self-control, loyalty and obedience; we must abide by the laws of duty, good workmanship, united team work; and never fall in the obligation of every true knight to show courtesy in all things."

Children's Club Formed
The words most enthusiastically and were quick to find the allusions to knighthood accoutrements," such as "Our armor links of Fairness, Truth and Right. Our sword, our Conscience, keen in all its might." They also saw the analogy of likening life to a "fray" in which they were "To vanquish Wrong and foil the Tempters' call."

In one school there has been organized the Children's City Club, reported by the secretary who proudly states it is the first to be organized in the Boston schools. Five committees have been appointed and

BOSTON JEWS SEEK \$4,000,000 IN NEW YEAR

Roosh Hashona Holidays Hold Promise for Community

During the Jewish year 5685, inaugurated by the 100,000 Jews of Greater Boston with the Roosh Hashona holidays which will culminate with the Yom Kippur Fast, the Day of Atonement, to be observed in its entirety on Sunday, and to be observed for 24 hours, the local Jewish community of Boston will be called upon to contribute approximately \$4,000,000 in order to take care of its communal, cultural, religious and philanthropic requirements. This is a conservative estimate made by Alexander Brin, editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate and other publications.

According to Mr. Brin, the figure of \$4,000,000 is based on activities planned as announced by representatives of various organizations.

The Day of Atonement will be observed beginning Sunday at sunset and continuing until Monday evening at sunset, when the shofar, the ram's horn, will be sounded in every synagogue, to betoken the end of the prayers for atonement.

"Fasting and praying alone do not constitute atonement to God or to the establishment of a proper spiritual relationship with man," says Mr. Brin. "Never in the history of our faith has the Jew accepted a lotter position in the world than he does today and this is because he is rendering real service to his religion, by worthy assimilation in the social, economic, political and spiritual activities and aspirations of the land in which he lives."

PRIZE POSTER CONTEST FOR "ARMISTICE DAY"
The \$100 prize contest poster to be used in advertising the "Armistice Day" parade and celebration will be chosen by the following judges: Charles Hopkinson, Vesper George, the Rev. George L. Paine, David K. Niles, Kent Perkins, and Mary Caroline Crawford. The contest is open to all.

The design must be approximately 22 inches in width and be in color; but it should also be capable of being well reproduced in black and white and, in order that it may also be used for a sticker if desired, should conform to a standard "eye" an oval, circle, square or octagon. Further information about the contest may be had upon application to David K. Niles, chairman of the Armistice Day Poster Committee, Room 1244 Little Building, Boston. All designs should be delivered to the office in the Little Building, by 5 o'clock on Friday, Oct. 3.

COLLEGIATE CLUB OF FITCHBURG MEETS

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 26 (Special).—Miss Marie Ware Loughton, producing director of the Theater Guild of Boston, Inc., and principal of the School of English Speech and Expression, addressed the Collegiate Club of Fitchburg this afternoon on "What We Should See in Plays and Play Production."

The lecture was strictly for cultural purposes, the club not being given to play production. The members recognize, however, that the drama has a distinct place in community development and character, and in education, as well as being an instrument of entertainment. Therefore it wishes to have a greater understanding of the drama from its civic, educational, and cultural aspects, and appreciation of its art. Miss Marie Ware Loughton is president of the Collegiate Club.

Warren Institution for Savings

Established 1829

3 PARK ST. Opp. the Common BOSTON

CONCENTRATE
On saving a fixed portion of your income for the future, you will accumulate are to establish you, especially if you make a savings account the compound interest working for you.

Start a Savings Account Now
Next Interest Day October 20
Deposits.....Over \$21,400,000
Surplus.....Over \$1,675,000
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

Individual Apparel For Women

(Fourth Floor)

Our preparation for the season would not satisfy us if it did not include an assortment of the finest grades of apparel. These are necessarily individual pieces. They are made for women to whom the exclusiveness of the model is as strong an appeal as the attractiveness of the design. We have listed below some of the more distinctive of these individual pieces we are showing.

It is superfluous to say that these represent the best in fashion. They are the character of apparel which Fashion follows.

Individual Costume Suits

Imported Black Broadtail Cloth Coat with collar and cuffs of silver fitch; dress of Queenbird crepe satin, embroidered with silver and gold metal thread.....\$295

Black Velvet Coat, with long shawl of civet cat fur; two-piece dress of pansy crepe de Chine.....\$215

Queenbird Carmina Coat, trimmed with gray squirrel fur; dress of gray crepe satin with touches of gray and purple embroidery.....\$195

Tanager Coat trimmed with cocoa blended squirrel; dress of self color with touches of two-tone braid embroidery.....\$175

Plover Coat of fine twill, trimmed with beaver; crepe silk dress, \$195

Brown Kashmir Imperial Coat with brown caracul fur; dress of satin crepe richly embroidered with metal and silk braid.....\$295

Costume Suit in combination of black Kashana and green satin, trimmed with mole.....\$295

Brown Dove Carmina Coat, with collar and cuffs of kit fox; dress of crepe silk effectively trimmed with silk embroidery.....\$175

Women's Individual Coats

Honeycreeper Kashmir Imperial Coat, silver lynx trimmed.....\$295

Gracklehead Needlepoint Coat with silver fitch collar and cuffs, \$225

Black Velutina Coat with gray chin Chiffon (dyed Coney) collar, cuffs and border.....\$295

Black Imported Bokhara Cloth Coat, with kit fox (fisher dyed) collar and cuffs.....\$295

Black Broadcloth Coat, with skunk collar, edge and border....\$295

Sea Swallow Carmina Coat, with skunk collar, cuffs and border, \$265

Linton's Green Striped Woolen, with silver fitch collar and cuffs, \$195

Rodier Novelty Kasha Coat, trimmed with kit fox.....\$175

Individual Evening Gowns

White Adonis Velvet Evening Gown with rhinestones and crystals.....\$235

Embroidered Banana Chiffon Evening Gown, trimmed with paillettes and gold beads; cape back.....\$235

Gold Lace Evening Gown, trimmed with coral bead embroidery and milk fur.....\$195

Evening Gown of combination of Gold Cloth and embroidered net.....\$175

Evening Gown of Madeline Rose embroidered chiffon over satin, \$215

White Crepe Satin Evening Gown, embroidered with gold metal and beads.....\$125

Veterans to See Football Games

College to Provide Tickets and Local Transportation for Disabled Men

Veterans of the World War in many and sundry localities will enjoy the exciting college football games in the State this fall. It was announced today by the executive committee of the American Legion at the headquarters in the State House.

About 100 tickets for each of the games to be played in this series of the State will be allotted to the veterans and transportation will be provided by the Legion. Harvard, Tufts, Colby, Holy Cross and Boston have extended invitations to the veterans.

The executive committee of the legion has completed arrangements for the national convention which opens in Omaha, Monday, Oct. 4. A delegation of about 200 will leave for South Station, Oct. 1.

BUILDING OPERATIONS
The F. W. Dodge Company reports statistics of building and engineering operations in New England for the week ending Sept. 22, 1925, at \$10,645,000, comparing with the corresponding week of last year, 1924, \$10,645,000.

1925: 1924: 1923: 1922: 1921: 1920: 1919: 1918: 1917: 1916: 1915: 1914: 1913: 1912: 1911: 1910: 1909: 1908: 1907: 1906: 1905: 1904: 1903: 1902: 1901: 1900: 1899: 1898: 1897: 1896: 1895: 1894: 1893: 1892: 1891: 1890: 1889: 1888: 1887: 1886: 1885: 1884: 1883: 1882: 1881: 1880: 1879: 1878: 1877: 1876: 1875: 1874: 1873: 1872: 1871: 1870: 1869: 1868: 1867: 1866: 1865: 1864: 1863: 1862: 1861: 1860: 1859: 1858: 1857: 1856: 1855: 1854: 1853: 1852: 1851: 1850: 1849: 1848: 1847: 1846: 1845: 1844: 1843: 1842: 1841: 1840: 1839: 1838: 1837: 1836: 1835: 1834: 1833: 1832: 1831: 1830: 1829: 1828: 1827: 1826: 1825: 1824: 1823: 1822: 1821: 1820: 1819: 1818: 1817: 1816: 1815: 1814: 1813: 1812: 1811: 1810: 1809: 1808: 1807: 1806: 1805: 1804: 1803: 1802: 1801: 1800: 1799: 1798: 1797: 1796: 1795: 1794: 1793: 1792: 1791: 1790: 1789: 1788: 1787: 1786: 1785: 1784: 1783: 1782: 1781: 1780: 1779: 1778: 1777: 1776: 1775: 1774: 1773: 1772: 1771: 1770: 1769: 1768: 1767: 1766: 1765: 1764: 1763: 1762: 1761: 1760: 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RADIO

Washington Radio Show to Have Educational Features

Second Annual Exhibition to Open Monday at the New Washington Auditorium

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Every thing is in readiness here for the opening on Monday of the Second Annual Radio Show to be held at the New Washington Auditorium under the auspices of the Radio Merchants' Association of Washington. The show will run through Oct. 4.

In addition to the usual features of all radio shows, several special exhibits have been planned owing to the fact that the government department dealing with radio activities are located here. This will include elaborate exhibits put on by the Army, Navy, Bureau of Standards and Department of Commerce. These will be educational in character.

The entire stage of the auditorium will be given over to a complete radioing plant operated by the Radio Corporation of America at which WGBL, the portable station of the corporation will be used. Arrangements have been made for a seating capacity for almost 3000 persons in the gallery of the main auditorium. Exhibits will be staged by all of the large and most of the smaller radio manufacturers, and the sending of photographs will be demonstrated for the public.

A series of prizes will be awarded, including a silver loving cup for the most popular radio announcer in the District of Columbia, which will be decided by ballot. Three prizes of \$50, \$15 and \$10 will be awarded for the most popular female entertainer on Thursday night and on Friday night similar prizes will be offered for the most popular male entertainer. The receipts on Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to the purchasing of radio sets for the blind. Those in charge of the show are enthusiastic and declare that it will be even more successful than last year's show.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 26

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

P.W.X., Havana, Cuba. (400 Meters)

6:30 to 11:30 p.m.—Concert from the studio of station P.W.X. by Miguel Lopez and Barroero, Mrs. Castro Lopez and others interpreting classic and national music.

C.N.R.O., Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)

To 11 p.m.—Chateau Laurier Concert Orchestra; Grace Brothers Minstrels; dance program.

W.N.A.C., Boston, Mass. (280.5 Meters)

6 p.m.—W.N.A.C. dinner dance. 7—Musical program. 7:30—Dance music.

W.E.E.I., Boston, Mass. (318 Meters)

7 to 10 p.m.—Popular program, Harry Burnett, banjoist; Henry Miller, piano; Gertrude and Sallie, vocalists; Martin and Scotty, guitarists; orchestra; soloists; Duke Ellington's Sinclairs.

W.G.Y., Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—Dance program by Ten Eyck Orchestra, Albany, N. Y.

W.E.A.F., New York City (482 Meters)

6 to 11 p.m.—Dinner music; Arthur Williams, speaking for Forty-Second Street Property Owners' Association; Leon Goldman, violinist; Vincent Lopez and his Pennsylvania Orchestra.

W.J.E., New York City (455 Meters)

6 to 10:30 p.m.—Nathaniel Abner Concert Orchestra; final baseball scores; "Message of the Jewish Atonement," with Jewish music; Rabbi Solomon Foster, speaker; Cantor Maurice Cowan; Joseph Knechtel Orchestra.

W.E.C.A., New York City (341 Meters)

8 to 11 p.m.—Oleott Vail and his String Ensemble; Bert Roberson and his orchestra; Hecht, piano; Harriet Partridge, pianist; Program from Women's Arts and Industries Exposition; vocalists; Ernie Golden and his orchestra.

W.G.B., New York City (318 Meters)

5:30 to 11 p.m.—Rolly Fitcher's Orchestra; Jean Burton, tenor and piano; Charlotte Corcoran, Contralto Soprano; William and Sallie, vocalists; Della Rindone, Lady Baritone; Miss Franklin Vye, Contralto Soprano; Arrowhead Dance Orchestra.

W.H.A.B., Atlantic City, N. J. (375 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Lecture period. 7—Beaside Trio.

W.O.R., Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

6:30 to 11 p.m.—Zita's Central Park Casino Orchestra; Maybelle Cover, vocal soloist; Archie Slater's Palms D'O'Orchestra; Helene and Marguerite Herve, soprano; Mine, Florence Weston, contralto; Michia Goodman, violinist; Boris Levenson, accompanist; Ballin and Race, piano duo.

W.P.O., Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

5:45 to 11 p.m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections); Arthur Scott Brook, city organist; Traymore dinner music; Chalfont-Haddon evening concert; Stupichouse dance orchestra; Nichols, director; dance orchestra.

W.I.T., Philadelphia, Pa. (394 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—Benjamin Franklin concert orchestra, W. Irving Oppenheim, director.

W.I.P., Philadelphia, Pa. (440 Meters)

8 to 11 p.m.—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin concert orchestra; W. Irving Oppenheim, director; United States Department of Agriculture reports; W.I.P. bedtime story; artist vocalists; Ruth Montague, contralto; Willis Barnack, soprano; piano; W.I.P. dance music; Benjamin Franklin dance orchestra; organ recital direct from the Germantown Theater.

K.K.A., East Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

7 p.m.—Baseball scores. 8:45—Concert by the Westinghouse Band, T. J. Vastina.

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THE STANDARD

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Dartmouth College to Have Station

By the Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., was added today to the list of educational institutions which the Department of Commerce has licensed to do radioing. The college will operate one of the class A, short distance stations on the 250 meter wavelength with the call WDCB.

Hogarty, violin; Eleanor M. Pratt, pianist. 8:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 9:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 10:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 11:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 12:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 1:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 2:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 3:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 4:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 5:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 6:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 7:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 8:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 9:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 10:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 11:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 12:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 1:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 2:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 3:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 4:15—Whistling selection by R. P. Conner. 5:15—Whistling selection by R. P. 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WILMINGTON, Sept. 24 (U. P.)—The Australian women's tennis team, which is making a world tour, defeated the United States team in a five-set match at the Western Athletic conference yesterday, 3 matches to 1. In the first of the two days of play, Mack team won a straight match, while the visitors lost two of their three matches.

Miss F. L. Malley, several times women's national title holder, was the only American to emerge victorious, and she was given a hard battle by Mrs. J. J. G. MacLennan of the Australian team. Mrs. Malley, however, won in straight sets, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Kay Boyd, No. 1 on the touring team, easily defeated Mrs. J. J. G. MacLennan in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Martha Savage and Miss Pamela Anderson, the American doubles team, played brilliantly against their experienced opponents, Miss Boyd and Miss Kay Boyd, but lost in three sets, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

ated her three closely-contested men. The scores were 1-4, 4-4, 4-5.

The match between Mrs. Maloney and Mr. Harper was the best of the day. Mrs. Maloney took the first term, her driving being more than usually severe and accurate. Mrs. Harper won a splendid chop stroke and a fine putt, but she lost the match for a time gave her opponent considerable trouble.

Mrs. Maloney, however, got much depth to her shot chips and the aggressiveness to make many hills from off the ground. Mrs. Harper gave the gallery many thrills by her speedy and courageous putting. Mrs. Maloney drove the ball to the corners of the court, but the Australian women went after everything and accomplished some remarkable returns. The match by points:

FIRST TERM

Mrs. Harper	Pts G.
1	4
Mrs. Maloney	5

1411941376444-1
SECOND SET

Mrs. Harper	1411941376444-1	Pts. G
Mrs. Malloy	1411941376444-1	Pts. G
Mrs. Boyd	1411941376444-1	Pts. G

Mrs. Boyd displayed much better
color than Mrs. Jessup. The American
player appeared unable to get the
majority of the court and rolled up
a large total of outs and runs. The match
is points:

FIRST SET

Mrs. Boyd	1411941376444-1	Pts. G
Mrs. Jessup	1411941376444-1	Pts. G

SECOND SET

Mrs. Boyd	1411941376444-1	Pts. G
Mrs. Jessup	1411941376444-1	Pts. G

The youthful American doubles pair played brilliantly particularly at the net, and swept through the first set for a 6-3 victory. Miss Boyd and Miss L. George, however, came back strongly, and by a similar work, both service and in making returns, won the next two sets and the match. The match by points:

FIRST SET	
Miss Boyd and Miss L. George	Pts. G.
1-0	2-0 4-0 5-0
Miss Anderson and Miss L. George	3-0 3-1
	4-2 5-2 6-2 7-2

SECOND SET
Miss Boyd and Miss St. George, 10-3-4
404236415
Miss Anderson and Miss Bayard
341440455 9-3-4

THIRD SET
Miss Boyd and Miss St. George, 10-3-4
41411937344
Miss Anderson and Miss Bayard
34044755393 9-3-4

AUSTRALIA VS UNITED STATES
WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS—Singles
Miss Elsie Boyd, Australia, defeated
Mrs. J. B. Jessup, United States, 6-1.

Miss Elia Boyd and Miss Florie St. George, Australia, defeated Miss Martha Maynard and Miss Fenselope Anderson, United States, 3-4, 4-4, 7-5.

Full Service ?

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Venice Festival of Chamber Music

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

ALTHOUGH in Venice one never sees beggars on horseback, at the moment there are any number of critics in gondolas. The festival of chamber music organized by the Corporation delle Nuove Musiche—the Italian section of the International Society for Contemporary Music—achieved remarkable artistic results, even before it took place. When it was announced that the festival would be held in Venice, a strange phenomenon was noticed all over Europe. Critics with the most conservative tendencies suddenly developed a surprising interest in the very music which previously they had assured us was merely noise, and a nasty noise at that. After interviews with singularly unorthodox editors, and recourse to musical dictionaries for definitions of atonality, polytonality, expressionism, pentatonia and other queer habits of the modern composer, trails of these critics and their more progressive brethren poured into the city of Agnellus Participatus and Florian Famoso. Never before in its long history have so many pencils and pens been seen in the beautiful old Teatro la Fenice. And perhaps never before in the history of composers and performers assembled in one building. Members of the general public became almost conspicuous by their presence.

The Musicians' League. The program recalled for us the origin of the International Society for Contemporary Music—the Musicians' League of Nations. Those who share the popular belief that artists are incapable of co-operation might do worse than study its brief but eventful history. In 1922 Rudolf Rell and a group of Viennese composers, with the help of colleagues in London, Paris, Berlin, and other foreign cities, organized a festival of modern music at Salzburg. For the first time since the war, "enemy" musicians met and made music together. The discords of modern composers were so successful in re-establishing harmony that it was decided to continue this beneficent work. In London, in 1923, a society was formed to promote, as it were, not only national but international discord, and thus foster general good-will and stimulate the interest of as many people as possible in the best contemporary music of every country. The new society now has sections in virtually every European country, as well as in the United States and Brazil. The intervening festivals at Salzburg and Prague were fully described in The Christian Science Monitor.

The most reactionary critic who traveled to Venice must have felt quite at ease with the first three of the five programs. For the most part they were made up of ordinary "routine" music of very mixed quality. But together in a surprisingly haphazard manner, they offered little "to write home about." Edwin Schullhof's Quartet—which opened the festival after a happy speech in Italian by Mr. Edward J. Dent, the "Presty" editor of the *Nationalist*—was a rather superficial piece of work, of which the last two movements were the most attractive. In many passages one heard the composer waving a salute to Stravinsky. It is fortunate that Stravinsky that he does not have to return all these salutations from his younger contemporaries.

Fauré's Songs. What a well-behaved composer Gabriel Fauré was! The quietness, and even propriety, of his musical manners, so different to those of the present day, were again evident in his charming songs: "L'Horizon Chimérique," "Henry Elcheim's," "Nocturnal Impression of Pekin," and "Korean Sketch" for chamber orchestra, met with a mixed reception. To many of us they seemed like empty pieces. "Jazz-Band," for piano and violin, by Wilhelm Grosz, was a desperately serious contribution, played by the composer and Francis Arany with the utmost earnestness. The treatment was entirely opposed to the material, and the whole thing, in spite of its cleverness, sounded like a very solemn German jazz joke. Paul Hindemith's "Kammemusik No. 2" (concerto for piano) with a piano obbligato and 12 soloists, showed an unusual talent and, alas, a facility that often runs away with its possessor.

By far the most interesting pieces

on the second program were Samuel Feinberg's piano sonata and Zoltan Kodaly's sonata for violin alone. The first work is far too thick in texture. Although a pianist, the composer has curiously little regard for the color possibilities of his instrument. Székely is over-indulgent in repetition and his sonata could easily be cut down to a third of its length without any damage to some unquestionably excellent qualities. The five small pieces for string quartet by Max Butting were well applauded, chiefly, one imagines, by composers, who, like the composer, are always going, always going. That fine cellist Gaspar Cassadó, a pupil of Casals, wasted some beautiful playing on the very unworthy of him, which, unfortunately, he himself had written, a very Jewish sonata for piano and cello. Those who have had little opportunity for hearing the work of Leo Janáček, the veteran Czechoslovak composer, listened with interest to his string quartet, particularly in the light of his aesthetic theories, which are very similar to those of Mousorgsky.

In Lighter Mood. The musical atmosphere of the third concert became lighter and, to many of the audience, more refreshing. After a string quartet by Erich W. Korngold's work to English ears, steeped in Teutonic sentimentality—came four Frenchmen and an Italian. Solemn faces relaxed into smiles. Wit, good humor, charm, elegance—if one may use a word with such a shady past—are not after all, negligible qualities. Was Anatole France so wrong when he argued that art should always please? Two movements for two flutes, clarinet, and bassoon, and Albert Roussel's "Jeunesse de Fife," four pieces for flute and piano—beautifully played by Louis Fleury—certainly gave pleasure. Arthur Honegger's sonata for cello and piano was disappointing, but Ravel's "Erlangne" is a piece which has already established itself in the spare modern repertoire of violinists. Out of the staid, worn-out material of the Cardas, Ravel has fashioned music delightfully fresh and full of color. The wit and impudence of Vittorio Rieti's sonata for piano, flute, oboe and bassoon upset some of the more portentous-minded. But his hisses only made this cheerful young man play the piano part, smile more broadly, and a admirable attitude in an over-serious musical world.

Fashions in Art. The philosopher who revealed to us the thoughts which came to him as he paced up and down "The Garden of Epiphany," wrote: "Whatever wins its vogue only by some trick of novelty and whim of aesthetic taste ages fast. Fashions change in art as in everything else. There are catch-words that come up and pass off as new, just like the frocks from the great dressmakers in the Rue de la Paix; like them they last a season." The fact is, in these days, when we live so fast, literary schools last but a few years, sometimes but a few months. I know young writers whose style is already out of date, and seems quite archaic.

The musical philosopher who paces the stones of the Piazza di San Marco is compelled, however reluctantly, to admit that these words are true also of composers. Indeed the International Festival of Modern Chamber Music might almost have been organized by the Corporazione delle Nuove Musiche directly to prove that music of the present day, already out of date and quite archaic. Stravinsky's piano sonata, played by the composer himself at the concluding concert of the festival, is a deliberate return to a past period, and for this reason one cannot believe that it has much of a future. The sonata is in a very pleasant work, but many critics complain that the former lion now roars like any lamb. At the moment it may seem that, having scaled the summit of his talent, this composer is going down hill again.

On the other hand, Schönberg has proved the stones of the Piazza di San Marco to be a very pleasant work, but many critics complain that the former lion now roars like any lamb. At the moment it may seem that, having scaled the summit of his talent, this composer is going down hill again.

On the other hand, Schönberg has

it in this is certainly not music written for an external demand. His disciple, Welles, tells us that a number of new signs are used for indicating the manner of performance, "for in no other composer's work is the interpreter tied down to so strict an interpretation of the musical signs; indeed, the individuality of the performer has entirely disappeared." To that Welles might also have added the individuality of the average listener, who, entirely loses himself in trying to follow a composer working, apparently, in another musical dimension.

Yet to the eye the score is strictly logical and it is expressly claimed that the work is notable for its return to the older classical forms. It was certainly easier for the ear to perceive the forms than to understand their content. Of this music one can only say that there are none so deaf as those who do not see the printed page. Perhaps the future may bring with it the ears. Schönberg had an enthusiastic reception, but as so often happened during the festival, the applause was warmer before than after the work.

Labroca's String Quartet. One liked Mario Labroca's string quartet, with its charming Adagio and bucolic Rondo. "Merely Beauty," a setting of Chaucer by Vaughan Williams for voice with an accompaniment of two violins and cello—well sung by Stewart Wilson—pleased a very cosmopolitan audience, although one cannot say that it is a work particularly representative of contemporary English music. This followed a cacophonous piano sonata by Arthur Schnabel, which aroused the derision of a large section, who hissed with great energy. It was played very courageously by an exceptionally fine pianist, Edward Erdmann, who, impervious to hissing and interruption, kept the attention of many listeners from the bitter beginning to the bitter end.

Carl Ruggles' "Angels" (from the symphonic suite, "Men and Angels") for six trumpets, also evoked ironical cries of "his" and vociferous applause for the attention of the who removed the music from the stands. It must be admitted that there are few people who could entertain Mr. Ruggles' angels unawares. But perhaps he was depicting fallen ones. Karl Szymanowski's String Quartet, Op. 37, has interesting qualities and some interesting strains, but it is not an outstanding effort. Francesco Malipiero's "Le Stagioni Italiane," unfortunately long, seemed to outpace the four seasons themselves. "No more than could Oleg Carls' symphony afford to give latitude to his longitudes.

Louis Gruenberg scored a success with his Daniel Jazz, although there were dissentient cries. Yachiel Landau's jazz poem, to which the music really only plays a secondary rôle, reduced most of the audience to laughter. This work must have been a Chinese puzzle to those who did not understand English, or perhaps one ought to say American.

Old Italian Music. The second part of the festival had opened with an afternoon concert of old Italian music, directed by A. Casella, in the gorgeous old Sala del Maggior Consiglio of the Palazzo Ducale. Those who tired of Benedetto Marcello and Monteverdi could gaze up at the ceiling-paintings of Paolo Veronese and Tintoretto. The music of the festival itself has met with severe criticism and many feel that despite the difficulties of its task the festival itself has failed badly. Again, a brilliantly lighted opera house—even if it is one of the most beautiful in the world—with instrumentalists playing before the drop-scene of an unlighted sky, is singularly unsuitable for a medium so subtle as that of chamber music. The environment was as intimate as a top-note, and this, no doubt, explained the mediocrity of many of the performances. The bulk of the ensemble work was borne by the Zika, Vianese, and Veneziano quartets. Of these the Italians played with by far the best tone. Large and brilliant audiences attended throughout.

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GOD'S DAY

HYMN

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Music by Chas. V. Ward

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and celebrities were so numerous that the collectors of autographs were overworked. Modern music has carried the defiance of the orthodox and conservative by direct assault. Venice proves that it has even become fashionable. But so far there is no sign of a successor to Stravinsky or Schönberg. Now this music has captured the public ear it will be unfortunate if it has nothing more to say.

Next year's festival will be held in June in Lucerne, Switzerland. The following are being asked to serve on the international jury: Walter

Stratun, Herman Scherchen, Ernest Ansermet, Arthur Blum, and Karl Szymanowski. Let us hope that when the trial takes place the jury will acquit themselves so that the public can return a verdict of "not guilty."

Repertory Theater

for New Zealand

AUCKLAND, AUG. 31 (Special Cor-

respondence).—With the production

in Auckland last week of Bernard

Shaw's "Fanny's First Play," the

repertory movement has been ex-

posed to New Zealand. The Auck-

land Little Theater Society, the first

of its kind in this Dominion, is using

the hall of a kindred body, the Auck-

land Amateur Operatic Society, which

has done the public good service

in a long and honorable career, principally in producing Gilbert and

Sullivan operas. The Little Theater

Society has been formed to produce

the plays that the commercial theater

does not stage. H. J. Bentley, the

producer, has been a professional

actor, is paid by the society, but

otherwise it is an amateur organiza-

tion. The response to the appeal for

subscribers was gratifying, and the

society was able to stage its first pro-

duction for five nights. Shaw's com-

edy was excellently played, and it is

considered that the society has made

a promising start.

The Auckland Amateur Operatic

Society, some of whose most promi-

nent members are among the found-

ers of the Little Theater Society, is

producing an opera written and com-

posed by Aucklanders, and this is not

the first time it has given an opportunity

to local talent.

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Harold Morris' Piano Concerto

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Sept. 17. HAROLD MORRIS, the composer, answering my knock at his studio door the other day, let me in to see some work that he has on the bench. In particular, he permitted me to examine a piano concerto, certain points of which are yet to be fitted and certain

when I have left a gap. "I don't," I recall the "Don Juan" autograph, was not so much for blotting out as for amending. It was indeed, I believe, to like the thing that occurred to him at the outside to say, but was to say it in the most individual terms he could command. Wherefore his revisions tended to improvement of style rather than toward alteration of structure. In the hurry of inventing, he might not have seen the need for a more complete study; but the music would not be sent to the publisher until made over according to his own best notions of keyboard technique and piano sonority.

Rich in Material. More regarding Mr. Morris, his manuscript represents two of three movements of a concerto for piano and orchestra. There the first two-thirds of the composition are, all done but the orchestral scoring and plain to be seen and read. The third, a slow movement, the allegro stands in the historic pattern of exposition, development, cadenza and coda; the slow movement, in the mold of an air with variations.

Quiet and Lyrical. The second division of the work, Mr. Morris remarked that he could point to no classic precedent, none of the piano concertos of the repertoire, as far as he has found, having a variation form for the slow movement. He seemed to think this might be because the form usually expresses diversity rather than unity of mood. He observed, however, that he had chosen as the material of the movement a tone which he had set to a uniformly quiet and lyrical treatment. The tone comes to him from American Negro song lore, through the hands of another composer, Coleridge-Taylor. Both the fundamental melody and the chords to which it was harmonized by Coleridge-Taylor form the basis of the variations.

Proportion and Balance. So much for similarity between the method of a composer of today and that of one who wrote in the middle of the last century. For a point of dissimilarity, Mr. Morris said and repeated. He makes out passages which, while they may be pertinent enough, give a melody or a theme an importance that relatively it does not deserve. He must have, at all hazards, proportion and balance. As he told me, "I can take away, when I see I have built too much; but I cannot so easily fill in."

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Comment on the West and The Little

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THE HOME FORUM

Christina of the Singing Heart

IT IS impossible to read of the brilliant Rossettis without one's heart going out involuntarily to the youngest member of the family, "little Christina," whose poems, although all too few, have a peculiar charm that marks them with that quality so eagerly desired—distinction.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, her gifted artist-brother, who made as a poet of genius himself, looked upon his sister as a fellow-craftsman in that particular field of art, even while he believed with great phority that Christina had a "natural" gift for painting, which, encouraged and developed, would have brought added renown to the family name. Dante speaks of her as a poet at the early age of twelve, contributing two poems to magazines edited by the Rossetti brothers—Dante Gabriel and William Michael, the critic-rated respectively, "very good," by Dante and "indisputably bad," by William. It was the mother, however, who best understood the wistful pensiveness of Christina's thought. Under the quiet exterior, Frances Rossetti realized that her daughter Christina walked in a delightful world of her own fancy, touched and delighted with the little poem, "To My Mother," that Christina's devoted grandfather printed on his private press. Mrs. Rossetti made the following note:

"These verses are truly and literally by my little daughter who scrupulously rejected all assistance in her rhyming efforts, under the impression that in that case they would not be really her own."

Such was Christina Rossetti at eleven years, eager, pensive, glad, yet treasuring in her heart a tenderness that reached out to all humanity and expressed itself in little services that were the very epitome of thoughtfulness and love.

Of that beautiful devotion and companionship that existed between Christina and her mother, William Sharp speaks with peculiar understanding: "I can still see that small and rather gloomy room, with Mrs. Rossetti sitting back with a woolen shawl across her shoulders, and the lamp-light falling on her white hair and clear-cut, ivory-hued features, as she sat with closed eyes, the better to listen; at the table, Miss Rossetti, leaning her head on her right hand, with her elbow on the table and her left hand turning the leaves of the book."

It has been said frequently that Christina Rossetti had few friends and that she made her own little world rather a melancholy place; but none of these descriptions of the mature poet can even measurably describe the young Christina who wrote such dancing, lulling lines as these:

My heart is like a singing bird
Whose nest is in a watered shoot;
My heart is like an apple-tree
Whose boughs are bent with thick-set fruit;
My heart is like a rain-bow shell
That paddles in a halcyon sea.

Nothing that was ever said to the young poet could convince her that

the world of nature from which the smoky chimneys of London shut her out could be lovelier or more inspiring than the delightful bits of beauty that sang in her heart and found their way finally to the white pages of one of the tiny note-books that she kept with methodical precision. Her vivid imagination reached out to the pastoral loveliness of the English moors and traveled cool green valleys in her poetic ramblings, with sheer delight.

A host of things I take on trust,
The nightingales on trust, for few and far
Between these actual summer moments
When I have heard what melody they make.

Perhaps the greatest joy that came into Christina Rossetti's experience was the short sojourn she made in Italy where her "half-Italian heart" revelled in sunsets and mountains, and in the friendly leisure that her busy years in London had seldom known. She might have been writing of this very period and describing her own experience when she penned those lines of "The Prince's Progress," close to the end of that period of exquisite cadences:

Her heart sat silent through the noise
And concourse of the street.
There was no hurry in her hands.
No hurry in her feet.

Next to her mother, her brother Dante took the keenest interest in Christina's work, and his delight at the publication of her first little volume, from the Palladium Press when Christina was seventeen, was inspiring and helpful. From that time on, Christina, who had no gift of self-criticism, turned to Dante Gabriel to correct her work. In 1855 he wrote to her:

"Dear Christina: Maria showed me the other day two poems of yours which are among the best you have written for some time. Only the title of one—Something like Truth—seems very like a whale. What does it mean? The latter verses of this are most excellent, but some, which I remember vaguely, about 'dreaming of long all' (etc., etc., ad libitum) smack rather of the old shop. I wish you would try any rendering either of narrative or sentiment from real abundant Nature, which presents much more variety, even in any one of its phases, than all such 'dreamings'."

"Later on he wrote to William—'Allingham has been looking over her (Christina's) poems and is delighted with many of them.'"

At another time, this ruthless, devoted critic reminds his visionary sister upon reading the "not dangerously exciting" Commonplace, her first novel, that "of course I think your proper business is to write poetry, not commonplaces."

They were a great and inspiring family, those Rossettis: the scholarly father, Gabriele, a poet and artist, whose notes on Dante are still quoted; the artist-sonneteer mother, Dante and William, and Christina, whose later poems breathe such a note of melancholy that it is wise to judge her work by what she accomplished in those first years, when her heart sang to every simple experience with a lyric abandon that few poets have attained.

For sheer charm of rhythm there is no fairy tale more appealing than the "Goblin Market," with its naive, leaping measures. Like the dearest tale of Long Ago the little poem runs:

Down the glen tramp little men,
One bears a basket,
One bears a plate,
One lugs a golden dish,
Of many pounds weight.
One had a cat's face,
One whistled a tune,
One trumped at rat's pace,
One crawled like a snail,
One like a wombat prowled obtuse and furry,
One like a ratel tumbled hurry-scoury.

She heard a voice like voice of doves
Cooling altogether;
They sounded kind and full of love
In the pleasant weather.

However dreary living appeared to be to Christina Rossetti in the years that followed her first little efforts at poetic writing, she knew the very fountains of joy and had bathed in their golden waters, and sent her songs ringing in the ears of the future. It is my firm belief that under more joyous surroundings her nature would have blossomed out into rarest loveliness. There, in the dim atmosphere of that house that all writers of the period declare was chill and gloomy the quiet happiness of her heart seemed to shrink away into reserve. The serious side of her nature shined out the gay, and brightly. Yet, even during those solemn hours of intense introspection which occupied much of Christina's time, there were flashes of beauty that shone through the tragic aloofness of her "devotional poetry" as rainbow hues shine against the darkness of a glowing sky. In such a moment of quiet ecstasy she must have written that gentle, happy little poem "Twilight Calm":

Remote, each single star
Comes out, till there are
All shining brightly: how the dew
Fall damp!
While close at hand the glow-worm
Lies close at hand.
Or twinkles from afar.
E. G. R. Y.

Hospitality

If I were an interviewer or a newspaper reporter, I should be tempted to give the impression which the men and women of distinction I met made upon me; but where all were cordial, where all made me feel as nearly as they could that I belonged where I found myself, whether the ceiling were low or a lofty one, I do not care to differentiate my hosts and my other friends—Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "Our Hundred Days in Europe,"

WE WILL start while the dew is on the clover. We will cross Pipe Creek, now silent, and picking up the government trail at the foot of the "hill," we begin the ascent. The soil is bright red and the sides of the canyon are covered with tall yellow and black jack pine on the side through which our trail runs, and a freshly started spruce, called silver spruce out here, growing thickly on the opposite side.

The trail heads and twists, now sharply, now in a sweeping curve, back and forth, but always up, across the face of the mountain. The horses are so familiar with this trail that we may give our attention to the wonders about us. Just now millions of purple asters, wide-eyed and smiling, clumps of sturdy Indian paint brush, stalks of daisy-bristled honeysuckle, daisy harebells and wild snapdragons, are bidding for our favor, and one must be slightest and heartless not to bestow upon them their full measure of appreciation. Now we have turned into a quaking aspen grove, where the rangiers have felled a cut-scient number of trees to make it

possible for one to ride a horse through. Above their heads the little silver daisies seem always to be in motion. Here we see the first mad-hair ferns of any size.

We pause here a bit, and the horses contentedly nibble wild carrot, the elegant but evidently highly edible stink cabbage, and, if we do not watch, a surreptitious mouthful of the fairisle fern. Emerging from the shade great waxen primroses smile up at us from a frame of dark green leaves pressed flat against hard sun-baked earth. These primroses seem to spring forth from the most unpromising soil and surrounding, and most surely be sent to renew our faith!

Lifting our eyes from the horses' feet, picking their careful way, we see below and before us two ranches in the green distance, mute testimony to the ruggedness and persistence of those who have carved their humble vision of a home out of this wilderness.

A few more rods of climbing and the snow-capped La Platas, huge cross-groves with pointed peaks, are dusted glintingly over them, bid us

a smiling good morning through their curtain of pearly mist. The sleeping Ute on our right is lifted into view by the upward plodding of our ponies. He does not stir to greet us, but under his covert of blue we may trace his majestic form from his august forehead to his molasses upward turning toes. All day he lies and sleeps serenely, oblivious of storms which may play over his tranquil brow.

Now we find ourselves trotting off over twenty-five thousand acres of grazing land, still keeping safely on the marked trail, blazed by the rangiers with a T on the trees along the way. Past the lake, the salt ground, and the first corral, through the shade great waxen primroses smile up at us from a frame of dark green leaves pressed flat against hard sun-baked earth. These primroses seem to spring forth from the most unpromising soil and surrounding, and most surely be sent to renew our faith!

Lifting our eyes from the horses' feet, picking their careful way, we see below and before us two ranches in the green distance, mute testimony to the ruggedness and persistence of those who have carved their humble vision of a home out of this wilderness.

A few more rods of climbing and the snow-capped La Platas, huge cross-groves with pointed peaks, are dusted glintingly over them, bid us

valley, drops away sharply to a whispering little stream creeping quietly by at the feet of venerable cedar and spruce trees.

Soft green dusk subsides even the bird calls, and the breeze heavy laden with wood odors goes in and out of the tall forest of these forest monarchs who bend their graceful heads, and sigh, and chuckle over the whisperings of this "will-o'-the-wisp" playlet.

There is an open clearing not far distant toward which we bend our way, and here grow the rarest and most beautiful of the blue Colorado columbines, and in such abundance the blossoms seem a reflection of the sky. You may pick twenty-five blossoms without breaking the law, provided the roots are not torn up with the stem.

Running parallel with the stream on the left is a chain of rocks among which are interesting caves festooned with maiden-hair fern through which we are told mountain lion, bobcat, bear, and the like roam. In a thicket of pine and spruce hundreds of mariposa lilies challenge us to guess how the Chinese embroidery was traced in their lavender depths.

A Ride to the Mesa



A Rough Entry. From an Aquatint by Herbert Cutner

The Book of Earth

But O, what art could guide me through that maze?

What kindly shade unlock the music sealed

In that dread volume?

Sons of an earlier age,

Poet and painter stretched no guiding hand. . .

Leonardo found a shell among the hills;

A sea-shell, turned to stone, as at the gaze

Of his own cold Medusa. His dark eyes,

Hawk-swift to hunt the subtle lines of law

Through all the forms of beauty, on that wild height

Saw how the waves of a forgotten world

Had washed and sculptured every soaring crag,

Ere Italy was born. He stood alone,

His rose-red cloak out-rippling on the breeze—

A wondering sun-god. Through the mountain-peaks,

The rumour of a phantom ocean rolled.

It tossed a flying rainbow at his feet

And vanished.

Milton walked in Paradise. He saw the golden compasses of God

Turning through darkness to create the world.

He saw the creatures of a thousand aeons

Rise, in six days, out of the mire and clay.

Pawing for freedom. With the great blind power

Of his own song, he riveted one more clasp.

Though wrought of fabulous gold, on that dark Book,

Not to be loosed for centuries.

Nearer yet,

Goethe . . .

Poet and seeker, pressed into the dark,

Caught one mysterious gleam from power and leat,

And one from man's own frame, of that which binds

All forms of life together. He turned aside

And lost it, saying, "I wait for light, more light."

And these all towered among celestial glories,

And wore their legends like prophetic robes;

But who should teach me, in this deeper night,

The tale of this despoiled and wandering house?

Our lodge among the stars; the song of Earth.

—Alfred Noyes, in "The Torch Bearers,"

The Advance of Art in the United States

Twenty years is a long time to a country so vigorous and enlightened, so accustomed to forge ahead as America is. Many artists of distinction have appeared on its horizon.

The one-sided partiality for foreign art has given place to a preference for native artists. It is right that this should be. Prejudice formerly obscured the vision to the merits of their own younger generation, just growing up. But this is no longer so.

For half a century American artists lived abroad, where they received more ready recognition; but one after another, like the prodigal son, they returned to their native soil—to the country of unlimited possibilities.

From now on, I believe they will take the lead in other branches, as they already have in illustration. A few of these, like Harold Parrish, Charles Dana Gibson and Joseph Leyendecker, are in a class by themselves and have developed styles striking in their originality. . .

New York has advanced another step in promoting intimate collaboration between the arts and crafts, which, because of its excellence, will doubtless be followed all over this country as well as abroad. It is the founding of the Architectural League, an institution whose members are architects principally, but which includes also sculptors, painters and men prominent in the allied crafts.

Their exhibitions compete with those of the National Academy and are perhaps more generally patronized. The variety of their exhibits permits of a rich display of form and color. Large architectural drawings and models are set off by precious treasures, the finest that home industry can produce. Skillfully wrought from objects and statues in bronze are cleverly interspersed with exquisite shapes. Furniture, fashioned in such perfection as to defy the criticism of the artist eye, is arranged against a background of modern tapestries. . . There are also drawings, murals and cartoons from the hand of the best artists in the land. . .

These are important steps toward giving this country the coveted lead in art.

Today America is fertile soil for the delicate plant, art, to grow into a tree of importance. It may even become the Renaissance of the twentieth century. Here is wealth, and quantities of it, which, although in itself it has nothing to do with art, can and does (make) the opportunities for the study and practice of it, much essential factors in its growth. Here are also many appreciative people, increasing in number each day, who return from the Old World where they have noted what an important part art plays in culture and civilization. Religion invades its assistance in reaching that tenderness within us which prepares

us to listen to our better selves, to that voice we all hear faintly, but which is too frequently drowned in the clamor of everyday life.

Here are the museums. Their rapid growth, due to the generosity of many high-minded collectors, makes me feel that the day is not far distant when they will be the shrine of art worshippers of the world. Visit the Metropolitan Museum on Sunday afternoons and be convinced that art and beauty will be the gospel of the future. . . Its teachings can never be made a subject of controversy, because the facts are before our eyes, tangible and intelligible to the meanest understanding.

To many people music is nearer, more comprehensible. The constant increase in the number of classical concerts and in the size of the audiences, testifies to the fact that they are more and more becoming an institution. . . And music is the heart form of art which reaches the heart through the ear instead of the eye. . .

We hear far too much about technique, surface and brush work. It gives rise to the impression that these are the final aims in art. A cleverly brushed canvas stands a . . . greater chance of being hung in an exhibition than one which expresses a thought, an emotion.

It is music the reaction has come. Not so very long ago a pianist with nothing behind a brilliant technique, still had a fair chance of success. Today the reproducing piano, with its faithful and even rendering of a composition, has taught us to appreciate the artist who can offer us something besides mere pyrotechnics. . .

The brilliance and ease of Baroque brush have produced a host of imitators; I could name a dozen well-known artists who have expressed their own individualities to career to fashion and the fleeting clamor of public taste. And while they might have succeeded superficially, closer inspection reveals that that genius is lacking which, combined with untiring industry, is shown by every stroke of the master hand. They would have served art better had they remained true to themselves.

The institution ahead of the master-studio, seems to me worthy of consideration. Most of the academies there invite the prominent artists to accept a few pupils who wish to found out their education under such guidance. The tuition is free; the academy provides studios and material and a variety of teachers. It is a fine rank. To teach under such conditions is an honor that but few would decline.

But all these matters are insignificant in relation to the main issue. It is like pushing a train in motion to make it go still faster. And this country does more.—Emil Knecht, in "With Pencils, Brush and Chisel."

There is in this aquatint a little of that rich and mellowed color which is one of the chief charms of the mezzotint. Mr. Herbert Cutner, who in the way of graphic art has several strings to his bow, has in this print taken another step onward. There is picturesque freedom both in the boats with their bulging sails and in the tumbling waters, and the effect is both striking and convincing. Perhaps one portion of the print has been less happily dealt with, but this does not interfere with the enjoyment one derives from a spirited venture. It is to be hoped we shall see much more of similar work from Mr. Cutner's hand. Meantime he has had the satisfaction of having had what is practically his first serious effort in aquatint acquired by the British Museum.

Silhouettes

Someone, it would seem, has taken a pair of scissors, with very fine, very sharp blades, and cut out in black paper the roof of an old house with twist chimneys, a weather-vane with a flying fox on the top, and a clump of trees. The trees must have required most special artistry, for some of the little branches have separated themselves from the rest of the black mass and are but frail threads against the moonlight sky. The moon is hidden behind the curve of the roof. It must be just out of sight, for the light is so intense as to absorb, here and there, even the blackness of the twist chimneys, and the flying fox appears to be away on his giddy perch on the weather vane.

Moonlight seems imagination leaping. There is in it nothing of the calm glow of sunset. The silhouettes of sunset time are warm and peaceful, but moonlight silhouettes are as thin, as fanciful, as the flight of a bat or a shadow on a windowpane.

Here, we conclude, in an old house since it is, unmistakably, possessed of an old roof. An old house then with inmates—for something which we take to be smoke—is hanging above one of the chimney stacks, a veiled suggestion of haze against the sky. All the activities of a home are going on in that thin blackness, in that paper-like picture, and never so much as a sign to help us in our imaginings, never so much as a sound. Can sounds, then, be silhouetted too?

There are days of strong sunshine when the most minute atom of a thing stands up and makes of itself an important object in bold relief; when every sound and scent and sensation is intensified; days too dense and outspoken to lend themselves to the exercises of fancy, honest, kindly, open-hearted days, bearing no secrets, and abundant in blessings. And then the sun sets, and twilight follows, and things become thin and very close together, and the fine sharp scissors come out and silhouettes grow against the new

"When a man's ways please the Lord"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT compendium of wisdom, the book of Proverbs, is a veritable storehouse of wise truths, which if accepted and woven into the fabric of life would save mankind from many a serious situation. These sound sayings are applicable to many troublesome conditions, pointing the way out of many a confusion from which, unaided, mortals would scarcely be able to escape. The writer of Proverbs, whether Solomon or another, was possessed of an unwavering sense of God's presence and of His availability in time of need. It was in this assurance of God's immanence that he wrote, "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." There is much food for thought in this passage, and great profit may be derived from a careful consideration of it.

If no desirable status may be attained that even those who are thought to be one's enemies shall no longer hold unfriendly and hateful thoughts regarding him, the process of gaining this mental state is of great moment to mankind. The method, while not elucidated, is more than hinted at. That a man's ways shall be such as to please God, is the requirement upon which the being at peace with one's enemies is conditioned.

To ascertain when our ways please God, then, is the all-important thing. In order to please God, some knowledge of Him, some degree of understanding of His character and attributes, is a prerequisite. It is just this knowledge that Christian Science is giving to the world in such terms as all may grasp; and as a result of its application in the lives of men, great wonders are being wrought—nothing less than the healing of the sick and the regeneration of the sinful through one and the same means. Enemies are being laid down in this new-off understanding of God. Christian Science teaches that since God made man in His image, man is God's likeness or reflection. Accordingly, man reflects the divine qualities, and none other. As mortals learn this and undertake to conform their lives therewith, that is, to express the qualities of the true man, they come into conformity with God, are obedient to the divine will, and must of a necessity please Him.

What are the qualities which the real man reflects? On page 465 of

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Mrs. Mary, in answering the question, "What is God?" replies, "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love;" and after declaring that these terms are all synonymous, she says that "the attributes of God are justice, mercy, wisdom, goodness, and so on." Then it follows that man, God's likeness, reflects these qualities and attributes. As mortals grasp this fact and endeavor to express these divine attributes in their lives, in proportion to their success they conform to God's will, and in consequence please Him. When the world sees one truly Godlike, living above selfishness and self-seeking, striving to benefit mankind through his example and effort, the sense of unity, that is, of hatred, of a necessary disappears, and in its place arises respect, honor, even affectionate regard. Such results bring a profound sense of peace to all who come within the sphere of their influence.

The statement from the book of Proverbs quoted above does not, as might at first appear, contradict Paul's declaration to the Christians in Rome, "So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God." Paul was speaking of the carnal or so-called mortal mind, which is not, nor can be, subject to the law of God, because of its carnal or material nature. The explanation is found in the next following sentence: "But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you." Thus we are assured that if our aims and desires are spiritual, that is, if they manifest the qualities of God, our thoughts are above the flesh, above the belief that life is derived from matter and is subject to material conditions. Then we may please God, and indeed are pleasing Him, for we are manifesting His qualities.

On page 281 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written what may well be regarded as explicit instructions for ordering one's life in accordance with divine will: "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true; and you will bring these into your experience proportionally to their occupancy of your thoughts." The enduring, good, and true are found only as qualities of divine Mind; hence the instructions are in effect to express divine qualities. When this injunction is obeyed, one's experience becomes so completely in harmony with good that by no possibility can enmity govern or control him.

Twilight

Twilight it is, and the far woods are dim, and the rocks cry and call. Down in the valley the lamps, and the mist, and a star over all. There by the river where they tread, is the drone at an end. Twilight it is, and I travel the road with my friend.

—From "Collected Poems," by John Massfield.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDITORIALS

With the approach of the date for the international conference on Chinese affairs there deepens a sense of the obligation which the powers then will have to meet. That gathering could settle all present trouble in the Yellow Republic, and, of course, it should.

Fundamentals in China's Case

Whether it will or not depends upon its capacity to locate and remove causes, instead of burying itself over effects merely, and, further, upon how much of altruism there is in our present-day brand of statescraft. For if there are lions in the way of any real composition of differences between even two great states, it is obvious that very many of these disturbing beasts are going to haunt the road which must be traveled now by half a score of nations: a road roughened by long and ill usage, leading across one of the vastest (and richest!) lands the world around, with manifold "claims" and conflicting "rights" yet more to complicate what never was simple. Twice, recently, this paper has discussed certain of these details: "practical matters" they probably would be called by the student of affairs. It is quite as important to write now of some absolutely basic considerations: "imponderables," Count Bismarck might (again) name them. Sine qua non.

The first essential, in all dealings with the East, is that what is done be done in a way to impress as well as convince: it is not too much to say that as it impresses so will it convince. The Chinese must be allowed to "save face." In a very real sense, that is the most significant mental process known to that peculiar people. In the second place, China's nationalists must be brought to see that the West itself recognizes not only the reality but, at bottom, the reasonableness of the feeling which has led to the anti-foreign demonstrations, even while holding that those demonstrations are as stupid as destructive.

In a third place, the discussions must be carried on in the temper of the Washington Conference. The value inherent in such a mood was proved conclusively only the other day, when there was published throughout the great Asian state a resolution passed at a joint meeting of the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce, favoring China's immediate representation on the municipal councils of the treaty ports. The effect was at once prompt and generous, helping to dispel the belief—wholly erroneous, yet widely held in the eighteen provinces—that the powers seek to keep China in a position of international inferiority.

It will be recognized at once that this is tantamount to declaring that selfish designs will have to be abandoned if the forthcoming gathering is to prove genuinely worth-while. At this writing, it is the clear fact that only the existing system of extraterritoriality can guarantee either personal justice or commercial security, and yet the powers must stand ready, none the less, to concede changes in that status, just so far as any rate as responsibility and general order can be warranted under Chinese administration.

This statement indicates the greatest single obstacle to a wholly satisfactory settlement: there is no one government, much less individual, today able to speak for all China. The world must do business with Peking even while aware that the Peking writ runs but a short way. It will surely be said, therefore, that as this ministry is unable really to bind the country, no progress can be made until a recognizable degree of stability has been reached. There is so much truth in this that it is going to be an especially troublesome factor in the discussions, but the answer to it seems not difficult to formulate: "We must experiment with the best that Peking can offer. We must make 'trial by fact.' And we must back up that experiment not only with moral support (which goes far in China) but also with such material aid as this conference itself may determine on." China must set her house in order, but it is not too much to hope that the true friends of China will in proper measure uphold her hands in the labor.

Fundamentally, the problem is one of readjustment—under exceptionally trying circumstances, it is admitted, but that granted, the West cannot afford to have it demonstrated to the East that it is incapable of figuring out a correct (and therefore an enduring) answer to the sum.

The statement so freely made that foreign debts to the United States must in the main be paid in goods, as gold is not available, and that those goods will necessarily compete with like products of American factories, needs a word of qualification. Gold, goods or services may be made the medium of settling international balances. Gold, for many years to come, will be unavailable, as the United States already holds about half of the world's supply in its vaults. The objection to goods is that they compete with American manufactures, while the debtors' objection is that at any time the United States may put up its tariff, thereby making the use of goods in payment more difficult.

Out of services a very considerable share of the world's debt may be paid. Great Britain, in her ocean freights and marine insurance, has a huge and valuable asset to be thus employed. All of the European countries, especially England, France, and Germany, receive from American tourists large sums annually for numerous services. Various statistical authorities at Washington have put forth estimates as to the amount of these expenditures. The Department of Commerce estimates them at about \$300,000,000 for all Europe, of which one-third was spent in France. In "The French Debt Problem," just published by the American In-

stitute of Economics, the French tourist income in 1924 is put at \$250,000,000, of which Americans paid about \$83,000,000. The National Industrial Conference Board, of New York, estimated France's total income from visitors (all nations) at \$304,000,000 in the year 1923.

These inviolable imports furnish France with great financial resources. Their bearing upon the debt problem is obvious. They are also of interest as showing the material value of art and beauty to a nation, for it is mainly those qualities in French life that attract the tourist.

It was a tribute to the Monitor Peace Plan of no little worth which Lieut.-Com. Joseph M. Kenworthy of the British Navy, Liberal member of Parliament and a former member of the Admiralty war staff, paid in the article he wrote on this subject for the London Evening Standard, when he expressed his opinion that this plan "is deserving of the serious attention of our statesmen and strategists." He referred further to this scheme as one which other nations would be forced to consider seriously, if Washington should adopt it. And he asked the question, in the greatest seriousness, following a detailed description of the plan and its method of operation, "In these circumstances, why should we not follow the example of the United States?"

There was nothing, of course, particularly new about this description of the plan, which has been discussed so fully in these columns, though it was evident from the vigor of presentation that the author of the article was fully convinced of the scheme's validity and worth. In speaking of the possibility of the proposal being drafted as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, he declared, for example, that should such a thing occur "it will constitute an event of world importance"—a claim which is without question true. The article, therefore, is particularly valuable as showing how rapidly this project is gaining adherents among people of substance and military experience the world over, as was only to be expected.

But of especial interest was Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy's statement of opinion that "repugnant as conscription is to the British public, it is generally understood that, if we should be involved in another great European war, conscription will probably be inevitable," for it shows how greatly the views of the world have changed during the last decade with regard to the whole question of war. While there is every reason to believe, that is, and to hope, that no such cataclysm will ever again involve the world, there seems no doubt that, should such a thing occur, it will mean the manifestation of a greater sense of unity among peoples than has ever been approached before.

Such a sense of unity could only bring out in the end a clearer recognition of the essential brotherhood of men. In fact, the very presence in the basic law of any country of such an idea as this peace plan inculcates, would necessitate the acceptance of this fact to a degree far greater than is commonly found in civilized communities today. While, therefore, the peace plan is primarily what its name connotes: a plan making for greater possibilities of peace among the peoples of the world, in another sense its adoption would be helping to awaken humanity to that almost equally desirable state of consciousness, national peace and brotherhood.

A work of great significance involving the comfort and economic welfare of millions of people in the future is being carried on with hardly any public notice by an organization called the Committee on Regional Plan of New York and its Environs. This committee is making a series of investigations preliminary to what is without doubt the world's largest city-planning project. Every phase of the conditions that affect the lives and welfare of dwellers in and near the city is being closely examined. It is plainly an important, an immense and a deeply serious undertaking. The men who are conducting it are of the earnest, thoughtful and capable kind. Some of them are Robert W. de Forest, John H. Finley, Dwight W. Morrow, Frank L. Polk, and Lawson Purdy.

These men, doing such a work, would not, for a moment be expected to waste their time on any frivolous subject. Yet a recent report of a survey made under their direction deals with fashions and styles of women's clothing. The facts given in this report and the bearings they have on the general city welfare, and future plans to promote it, reveal strikingly how things that at first sight seem superficial and comparatively unimportant have profound influences on the fundamentals of the lives of great numbers of human beings. The report tells how changes in styles of feminine garments are responsible for serious economic complications in the fabric of modern social life. Among the difficulties for which fashion is held responsible in the report are:

1. Chaotic and often financially ruinous business conditions for hundreds of manufacturers and merchants.

2. Chaotic employment conditions whereby thousands of garment workers are thrown out of work during regular slack periods of about two months each, and often long-term changes in the demand for certain types of garments which throw large numbers of workers out of jobs.

3. Concentration of the women's garment industry in the main business sections of Manhattan, thus greatly increasing traffic congestion in already overburdened thoroughfares. Fashion causes this concentration because of the necessity for manufacturers and merchants to be close to the center where style influences are first felt.

Influences of style changes on the garment industries are of two kinds. One comes from the uncertainty as to what fashion will "take," in each successive season, which makes it impossible to manufacture goods much in advance of the demand. Twice each year occur periods when sales and production are at a standstill, owing to seasonal fluctuations. Secondly, the

style influence often operates over a longer period, causing a general depression in the industry.

How many persons are directly affected by either the seasonal or long-period fluctuations in the industry in New York? There are 6700 plants in Manhattan and they employ more than 114,000 workers. From 25 to 50 per cent of these are thrown out of employment in slack times. These workers then seek employment in other trades to only a small extent. A federal survey showed that 75 per cent of cutters and pressers spent their slack seasons in idleness. The concentration of the garment industry caused largely by its dependence on styles in lower Manhattan has also an important influence on traffic congestion in that borough.

Surely if women's clothes make all these knotty problems, the whole project of planning for New York's future must be a complicated and colossal undertaking. Also it is evident that a good many things not commonly recognized must be taken into account in trying to solve modern industrial problems.

Pre-eminence in music is undoubtedly an object of desire with the people of many an American community at the present moment. Were a prize offered by some national committee as a reward for the town that does the most for the advancement of music this season, the efforts of citizens in certain quarters of the United States could hardly be greater than they are.

At once as idealists and realists, men and women are applying every tested idea of social, artistic and educational strategy to the cause, they are using the devices of commercial tactics in its behalf, and they are bestowing wealth upon it. In the two fields particularly of the orchestra and the conservatory, they find outlet for the new enthusiasm. In the field of the orchestra, they are spending large sums of subscription and guarantee money; in that of the conservatory, even larger sums, perhaps, of downright gift money.

Obviously the sustainers of an orchestra look mainly to the pleasure of their immediate public, whether that of Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, or anywhere else. The benefactors of a conservatory, on the contrary, have regard to the improvement of the country at large. And yet, there is no orchestral association but, wants its players listened to and applauded everywhere possible away from home; nor is there a direction of a conservatory but counts upon its students, when they become renowned musicians, sharing their luster with the school and with the city where it is located.

As for the orchestra, honors of the first class seem not to belong so exclusively to New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia as they used to. For carrying forward the summer symphony concert movement, highest mention doubtless belongs to Los Angeles. But the orchestra is a going thing. Experimental interest just now lies with the conservatory. For whatever has been done in the way of institutional music teaching in the United States hitherto, must appear of small measure, when compared to what has been started of late; especially in Rochester, N. Y., and in Philadelphia.

Never before, surely, has the American music student had so magnificent a chance. At a disadvantage formerly with the student of law or of engineering, he stands—add the theoretical opportunity of certain colleges to the vocational one of the new conservatories—on an equal with such today.

Will any orchestra, however, or any conservatory, either, brilliant though its achievement be, give a town the musical pre-eminence in America? One or the other doubtless would, were the interpretation of music or were the teaching of it the most important thing. To say "Gewandhaus Orchestra" or "Paris Conservatory," is to speak thrilling words; but not so much so as to say "Back" or "Go ahead." That, indeed, which will bring renown to the United States in music is achievement in the originating of the article. The place that musical pilgrims years hence will wish to visit is the one, be it in the east, the west or the south, and be it metropolis or hamlet, that produces a composer.

Editorial Notes

Not long since attention was called in London to a copy of "Quality Street," by Sir James Barrie, which it appears was one of the volumes auctioned by the Red Cross during the war, when authors were asked to autograph books and manuscripts that they might be sold for the benefit of the soldiers. This particular one—or rather the inscription in it—had a moral, though, which many might prefer to advantage. Here is what was penned on the title page:

At six 'twas thus I wrote my name:

"J. Barrie."

At twelve it was not quite the same,

"James M. Barrie."

At twenty, thus, with a career,

"James Matthew Barrie."

At thirty I admired it less:

"J. M. Barrie."

At forty-five it became so:

"J. M. B."

And soon I think the "M" will go.

"J. B."

One day for twenty's youthful swank

And then the name becomes a blank.

Truly a change is coming over the world's recognition of the power of thought, if the many indications to this effect constitute a criterion that is trustworthy—and it would seem justifiable to acknowledge that they do. One more such finger point recently came to notice. On the back of the transfers issued by the Kansas City Street Railway Company, and printed in large type so as to compel attention, is the following highly significant piece of advice: "The Streets Are Safe If You Think Safety!" The aphorism is rendered the more noteworthy by the fact that it is signed by the Kansas City Safety Council. Evidently this safety council believes in really living up to its official designation.

Motorcars on Claverly Street

According to William Wilkerson's own admission, it was two minutes past midnight, and nobody was in sight along Claverly Street when he looked out of the upper front window of Mrs. Hallow's boarding house. William Wilkerson insists he heard a rasping mechanical voice, like a phonograph singing a vulgar, lewdly comic song from the street. There was another voice, too, a suave, urbane voice, with a vaguely familiar quality about it. Nevertheless, the street was apparently deserted.

The street lamp was shining on the brick walk, except where the neighboring sin-laden intersecting streets. A slight breeze rustled the bushes, and the shadows wandered along the grassward. The Carpenters' old Ford was parked outdoors, right under his window, and beside it was the shiny limousine of the people visiting the Fodicks' home next door. A stray cat stalked from the invisibility of one shadow to the invisibility of the next. There was nobody there at all.

William Wilkerson confessed that at this point he was "just a mile taken a back-like." But he insists the voices continued. He is very positive about it.

"And then," he continues, "in his ungrammatical way, 'it came to me, sudden-like, that these two voices I was hearing was the voice of them two cars down below the street.' Yes, sir, it was the Ford and the Limousine was talking together, if you get what I mean!"

Naturally, this sounds preposterous. As for William Wilkerson, it can only be said that he is considered voracious down at the Motor Emporium on the Square, and is known as an A-1 outside man and a whiz at his place jobs. He gives corroborative detail of a rather extraordinary nature. "From the minute I heard that Carpenters' Ford speak," he insists, "I could tell by the sound she had lucky combination valves!"

"I can't understand it!" William asserts the big car was saying.

"You can't!" said the little one.

"The big car—of my own kind I was left outside overnight with cats and broken-down drivers—he'd give John the sack, upon my word!"

William Wilkerson affirms that he heard the Ford suddenly rattle all over at this, just as though it were angry at something. "Of course she was broken down," says William, "it choked coughing or other. There was silence again and then the big car was complaining once more."

"Ugh!" it said, "where's that disgraceful cat got to now?"

"That's a respectable cat," asserted the Ford. "She's been locked out."

"You just where in the hell?" insisted the Limousine.

"Well, if you must know, I've got her inside. 'What's a cat to do, eh? People will lock 'em out, and Thomas, that's her name, you know, simply won't meow. Matter of pride. She's on my rear seat."

"My bolts and rivets!" murmured the Limousine.

William Wilkerson says he could tell the big car was shocked by this. William says he does wish that Flivver was a mile more respectable-like. "You could hardly understand it, you know, talking to that big car, what with its slang and its leaky valves!"

"Don't you ever get into a garage at all?" the Limousine asked. "Haven't you any more self-respect than a motorcycle?"

An angry metallic chattering arose, says William Wilkerson, interspersed with sudden muffled explosions. The Ford really seemed to be shaking all over. "Gwan," it burst out, "you big nickel-plated, you! What if you have got street lines? You ain't the only one!"

"Oh, I'm not!"

"No—No, sir!" said the other, aggressively. "Why—you ought to see my New Model! It's All Steel, and no increase in price. Roomier and better in every way!"

"The big car," says William Wilkerson, "laughed a long, purring laugh that made his wheels rattle. He licked his lips at the suggestion of superbly muffled gears, whirling in baths of yellow-green lubricants."

"Really," it said, "vehicles like you can't understand the higher things in life! We live in different worlds! What you know of, however, is the smooth road up hill, the dash down the dip, the spin round a curve, or the seagull sweep I take along the level plain when there's nobody in sight, and I jump from forty to sixty at the pressure of a sole! That's speed—that's life! Give me the long, white straight-aways, with my engine warmed, and I'll show you what I'm made of. And the best of the flying road under my tires! That's the kind of thing

I'm built for. What in the world does life offer you, to equal that?"

The voice whirled its proud confidence. The limousine William Wilkerson sniffed with a craftsman's pleasure as he marked the silver splendor of the great motor as it glided smoothly under its hood.

There was silence for a minute.

"Now as far as I'm concerned in the rasping tale of the Ford, 'what I like is traffic driving!'"

The Limousine grinned.

"Just you give me a crowded, down-town street," continued the Ford with relish, "with the rank horse crowd jelling out, and noisy shifting, and brakes squeaking, and taxi hooting, and human moaning under your tires, and a crowd of horse plunging backward, and plenty of red-faced cops at the center of the tangle—that's where I fit in, mister! And next to that, why, I like to carry people—lots of people!"

"Carry 'em to the country!"

"No metallic noise in you at all! Perhaps your heart throbs for democracy—vibrates, would be the better word—"

A sudden snort drowned out further irony, as the Ford back-fired in its indignation.

"You haven't better care what you say out of the car," it rapped. "And what's more, I betcher I've carried more people inside me, too. Eight passengers is my record, and a baby carriage on the running-board! Yes, sir, while you've been out soaring along the white highways like a—what was it?—blooming seagull, I've been a plain British seagull in the city, helping common folks along in the world's work."

"And I get the most fun out of life, too! It would be a fellow's heart good to see my Mr. Carpenter sitting down in me of a Saturday afternoon, with his goggles on, and the twins beside him, stilled at the holiday; and Mrs. Carpenter in the rear seat along with the pet cat—six light collapsible pop can on one side, and Lucy Carpenter, sticking her head out, on the other. There's always room for one more, too, if a neighbor wants to come! That's joy, that is! We don't have no air cushions to make our seats soft, no, sir, we're too happy to mind the bounce." We don't mind if doors stick, and seats're off, and top's leaky—we're hunting Adventure, we are, and finding it."

The Ford stopped and cleared its throat, and William Wilkerson heard a sound like water bubbling in a hot radiator.

"What if my bolts fall off," it cried, "or my fan belt breaks, or my spark plugs limp? You can always buy much better ones at the next garage! When the Carpenters start off in me we're bound for the cross-roads beyond Nowhere-in-Particular, at the right-hand turn from which Homage begins—and it only costs a dollar to get back to back home again!"

The big car interrupted. "Yes," it said, "and what would they do in an emergency, if the call was for speed—speed—speed, and lives, perhaps, depended on it? Where would you be, why back along the road somewhere, I suppose, 'dropping off bolts, as you put it!'"

William Wilkerson chuckled. He reports that there followed a slight pause. But the small car chose to ignore the taunt.

"When did you ever take the Twinkberrys to ride?" it demanded, with only a slight accusation of its rattle.

"Who, I ask you, carries poor Mrs. Baker to settling meetings, when she can't go herself? Why, it's common cars like me that do those little things for common folks! Not the expensive machines, like you! With all your stream lines, mister, how many dusty Boy Scouts have you ever brought along scorching roads to camp on an August afternoon? You leave those little acts of kindness for the down-at-the-wheel modern business cars like me that interfere with friendship to have bent misguidance, no, and it don't take balloon tires to make good Samaritans!"

William Wilkerson sniffed at this irreverence, and then, somehow or other, grew confused as the argument still went on. He only began to straighten it out, he says, when he saw the Ford's rear seat of the Carpenters' ramshackle old Ford drawn up by the curb.

The Week in New York

New York, Sept. 26

One way to win a popular ovation in the United States is to come to borrow money; and one way not to, judging from the arrival of the French debt delegation here this week, is to come to pay it back. Joseph Caillaux, France's Minister of Finance, arriving in New York on his way to negotiate a settlement, stole silently into the city, probably in the way he really wished, with never so much as that most frequent of hospitalities, a speech by the Mayor. The only blast of trumpet that may have greeted the party was the one possibly heard by a member of the delegation, the Marquis de Chambrun, the echo from the galleries to the Joffe-Viviant mission, which he came to hear. Mr. Caillaux, he divides to be called "Monsieur" in speaking English—led his party off the ship unceremoniously through a gangway used for baggage, was whisked away almost unseen to the Pennsylvania Station, where he flittered away an hour eight-fifty until the next train, and went on to Washington, honored, but entirely unnoted. It was not within the function of fame, apparently, that the French debt delegation should arouse enough sentimental interest to depress the interest rate.

Mr. Caillaux, too, though he probably did not want one this time, gave the appearance of being an exceptionally good subject for orations. He has a flexible manner, so that he can meet the slightest of any occasion, bending backward, or forward, or unbending entirely. He has a feeling for situations, too; he fits readily into them as they occur, and makes them himself sometimes, in fact, or at least manages to use them. For an hour or more coming up the river to dock, on the liner Paris, he sat half submerged in a sea of inquiring reporters' faces, or stood against a railing, alert and quickly obedient before a dense squad of photographers. When one of the reporters asked a tactless question, Mr. Caillaux sprang to his feet, using it as a dramatic incident not only to close that subject sharply, but also to establish himself as the dominating, though some the less easy and delightful figure, and was quick to seize the funny side when he turned his face with comic pallor toward camera after camera as the requests for "close-ups" came, answering the more than polite request of the youngest and smallest of the squad with a quick exclamation, "Hol' You! Little Fellow! What you want?" which set the "little fellow" giggling so he could hardly adjust his lenses. In action, he was busy the whole time. Even when supposedly standing still before the cameras and obeying all requests for poses, he kept up a show of mock impatience, and spent nearly the last fifteen minutes of the session periodically shouting, "The last! The last! The last!"

A trip by motorboat across the United States has just been completed by two "sealers," John Edwin Hoag and Frank B. Wilton, who, from all accounts, did not need much intrepidity, but certainly must have been full of perseverance. They sailed from Oregon on May 20, as a local writer expressed it, "headed for the open continent," and reached Albany, N. Y., early this week. They actually sailed their boat the whole distance except for a portage across the Rocky Mountains, where the streams could not run uphill. From Fort Benton, Mont., they have come the rest of the way across, along streams or lakes or canals, traveling more than 5500 miles in about 120 days. In ordinary landmen, of course, this will seem quite a feat. Though probably to the traditional sea dogs, such seafaring will seem like an entirely uncalculated compromise.

Celebrations in New York City have proved themselves for one reason or another a profitable habit, the hundredth anniversary of the opening of Forty-second Street will be commemorated next week. The diligent Forty-second Street Property Owners and Merchants Association has succeeded in finding a record for it to hold by creating a special class of "cross-town" streets,

of which, of course, it is the world's greatest; though the competition among streets that could properly be compared with it may, so far as at present revealed, be purely local. An anniversary committee has been formed for the festivities, composed of 105 prominent men, whose principal connection with the street, in many cases, is that they occasionally ride in the subway "charlie" under it in going across the city. The celebration, of course, is to be in honor of the achievement of concentrating so much floor space in one section in the last hundred years; though among the other ideas it is to spread is the desirability for those who see or hear of it to move in now in preparation of what is going to happen in the next hundred.

Mathematics that may properly be called higher, and which certainly reaches a hitherto unexpected altitude, is to be introduced here this year at City College. A course linking it with everything from modern business to old philosophy and literature will be given by Prof. William L. Schaaf, starting with such subjects as "Games of Chance and Their Futurity," and "Business as a Necessity of Modern Society," reaching such seemingly academic problems as the old one, "Can Achilles Overtake the Tortoise," and "The Great Diagonal of Triangles," and arriving at the apparently too high mathematics of "Magic Squares, Frobenius Music, and the Arithmetic of Beauty." Judging by the ease with which a crowd collects in New York City, it seems safe to predict a large, though perhaps suspicious, attendance.

Politics is never going to be what it used to be. The peace and quiet of the dear departed days when the requirements for office were a party label and a sufficiently valuable assurance to the workman of "the full dinner pail, with meat in it" have now received another setback at the hands of the League of Women Voters, who, in the embarrassing manner of a Tri-Centennial, under it in going across the city. The celebration, of course, is to be in honor of the achievement of concentrating so much floor space in one section in the last hundred years; though among the other ideas it is to spread is the desirability for those who see or hear of it to move in now in preparation of what is going to happen in the next hundred.

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